

# The Hongkong Telegraph

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations:  
T.T. London 2s. 4½d.  
On Demand 2s. 4.15-16d.

WEATHER FORECAST:  
OVERCAST.  
Barometer 30.04.

(ESTABLISHED 1831)  
Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

February 24, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m.  
Humidity 87

February 24, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 70  
Humidity 97 87

7895 日三月初月

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917.

大英帝國四月二日星期一

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

### SUBMARINE BASE DISCOVERED.

Spain Probing the Affair to the Bottom.

London, February 23.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, Herr Meyer, the German Consul at Cartagena, has been arrested in connection with the discovery of the submarine base. Another German, named Kaller, has also been arrested.

The Madrid Police are actively searching for another German believed to be the ring-leader.

The authorities are determined to probe the affair to the bottom to satisfy public opinion, which demands that most vigorous steps shall be taken for the suppression of German intrigues.

More Discoveries.

London, February 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, there is an explosion of wrath in Spain at the discovery of buoys at Cartagena, containing material for German plots in Spain. It appears that coastguards found, close to the harbour, two buoys connected by chains, to which were attached thirty water-tight cases, one full of explosives and the others containing correspondence and instructions for Germans occupying official positions in Spain. The submarine which placed the buoys also secretly landed several men instructed in the use of explosives. Besides Muller and Kaller, a man styling himself an American named Harry Wood has been arrested. The Government is acting with the utmost vigour. Senor Romanos and Senor Gimeno are conferring separately with the American, French and German Ambassadors, and also with Mr. Gerard.

### THE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Bold Steps to be Taken.

London, February 23.

The Times says that to-day Mr. Lloyd George announces the restrictions on imports, which in some cases amount to twenty-five per cent, including, fruit, mines' ores, timber, paper, paper-making materials, silk goods and dress materials.

The Premier will, it is stated, also announce bold measures to encourage food production, including the guarantee of a minimum price to farmers for wheat, oats and barley for not more than five years, and not less than three; an increase in farm labour's wages, and further restrictions on the use of grain for the manufacture of alcohol.

### THE LATEST SINKINGS.

More Mariners Taken Prisoner.

London, February 23.

Nine of the crew of the sunken Cardiff steamer, Rosalie, have been saved, and the remaining twenty-one, including all officers have been lost.

The captain, chief engineer and two of the crew of the sunken Cardiff steamer, Carbo, have been made prisoner and the remainder landed.

A Swedish Protest.

London, February 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the Swedish Government has protested to Germany against the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer Väring and the sailing ship Satoe Hamilton.

More Casualties.

London, February 23.

Four of the crew of the sunken London steamer John Miles were injured and two killed. They have been landed. Fourteen others are missing.

German Insolence Answered.

London, February 23.

According to a message from Madrid, an Austrian submarine held up the Spanish steamer Victoria Eugenia from Buenos Aires, off Tarragona, and demanded the surrender of eight Britishers. The Captain pointed out that the ship was in territorial waters and said he would sink the vessel before giving up. The submarine then withdrew. The steamer was given an ovation on arrival at Barcelona.

Americans on Torpedoed Steamer.

London, February 23.

The American Consul at Barcelona reports that there were five Americans on board the torpedoed Swedish steamer Skogland.

### BLUE FUNER BOAT SUNK.

Outward Bound to Hongkong.

London, February 23.

The British vessel Persens has been sunk. [The Persens was well known in Hongkong, and we gather that at the time of her sinking she was en route to the Far East from Liverpool via the Cape. All the officers and crew were saved. Of 6,728 tons, the Persens was built in 1908 by Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., of Belfast, for the Ocean Steamship Company, of which Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co. are managers. Her dimensions were: Length, 443 feet; breadth, 52 feet 9 inches; depth, 32 feet. Her port of registry was Liverpool.]

### THE IRISH ARRESTS.

London, February 23.

It is announced that the Irish arrests are mostly of Volunteer leaders. They include the author, Darel Figgins, Captain Liam Mallon, Councillor S. T. Kelly, the editor of the *Galtee League*, J. O'Kelly, and other members of Galtee officials.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

### GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

Fires and a Food Riot.

London, February 23.

A telegram from New York states that one person was killed and fourteen injured in a food riot which broke out at Philadelphia. No less than 2,500 were participating. It is believed that the riot was instigated by German agents.

There has been a mysterious outbreak of a score of fires at New Britain, Connecticut, where there are many munition works. Martial law has been enforced.

A plot has been discovered to blow up a munition factory at Youngstown, Ohio, and two Turks carrying dynamite have been arrested.

The Germans' Object.

London, February 23.

The New York authorities have evidence that the food demonstrations were instigated by Germans with the object of securing an embargo on food exports. It is stated that four thousand sterling was paid by a recent deputation to the Mayor.

### SPAIN'S SUBMARINE NOTE.

Germany Professes Surprise.

London, February 23.

According to a telegram received in Madrid from Berlin, Germany expresses surprise at the Spanish reply to the submarine Note. The Germans say that they offered to provide Spain with coal, to buy a portion of the orange harvest, and to transfer some of the German ships detained in Spanish ports to compensate for the damage done by submarines.

A German Offer.

London, February 23.

It is announced that Germany has offered Spain regular passenger communication with Falmouth and has made a similar offer to the United States.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### DECORATIONS.

G.C.B. for Sir William Robertson.

London, February 20.

H. M. The King has invested General Sir William Robertson with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Chaplain Gets D.S.O. and Military Cross.

London, February 23.

H. M. the King has conferred the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross with bar on a Bengal Chaplain, the Rev. Ronald Irwin, for his services in Mesopotamia.

### AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Mr. Gerard Leaves for U.S.

London, February 20.

Mr. Gerard has left for Spain en route for America. He received an ovation.

The Traditional German Courtesy.

London, February 20.

The American Consuls from Germany have arrived after many days' delay owing to petty annoyances by German officials.

There is no news of the Consuls in Belgium.

### BIG STRIKE AT KRUPP'S.

London, February 20.

The "Telegraf" says that 17,000 workers of Krupp's struck for higher wages and better food. Many of them were sent to the front as punishment.

### ANOTHER CASUALTY LIST.

London, February 21.

The following casualties are reported:—  
Codner, Captain C. C., Somerset Light Infantry.  
Doig, Second Lieutenant D. S., Field Artillery.  
Eeife, Lt.-Col. R. D. A., Yorkshires, Light Infantry.  
Gammon, Second Lieut. A. T., West Surrey Regiment.  
Garrard, Second Lieut. E. B., Honourable Artillery.  
Goodwin, Lieut. S. E., Liverpool Regiment.  
Griggs, Captain A., Royal Field Artillery.  
Helm, Rev. G. F., Chaplain.  
Holroyd, Sergeant (Second Lieut.) C. W., East Surrey Regiment.  
Jarras, Second Lieut. R., Manchester Regiment.  
Jones, Second Lieut. H. R., Royal Garrison Artillery.  
Jourdan, Second Lieut. W. T., Royal Flying Corps.  
Kenward, Captain S., Rifle Brigade.  
Kilkelly, Captain E. C. H., Royal Field Artillery.

### THE NATIONAL SERVICE BILL.

London, February 22.

Mr. G. Cave, K.C., Home Secretary, in moving the Second Reading of the National Service Bill gave a pledge that the powers therein would not be used for the purpose of industrial compulsion. If voluntarymen were inadequate, the Government would ask Parliament for compulsory powers.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

### THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Comments on Lord Burleigh's Report.

London, February 21.

Lord Burleigh's report is variously commented upon. The "Morning Post" rejoices at a unanimity that evidences the educational influence of the War, which has reduced old divisions to their true proportions.

The "Times" states that the striking unanimity and largeness of the views of the committee encourage a confident hope for an agreement at the Imperial Conference.

The "Daily Mail" states that the war has ended the preference controversy for ever. Mr. Lloyd George who is trusted by the Empire as perhaps no other statesman before may have been trusted, will see that the new regulations do not remain a dead letter.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that few will disagree with the committee's first resolution, agreement may not be difficult with the second, but the third means a direct plunge into the old Chamberlainite policy, with additional complications due to the fact that we have now got the Allies.

The "Daily News" states that a more surprising document can rarely have been issued. The whole discussion is really absurd at the present stage. The war has not changed the hard facts whereon free trade and its aliases have hitherto come to grief.

Australian Delegates.

London, February 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne the Government has approved of a delegation to attend the Imperial Conference, consisting of Mr. Hughes, Sir H. Irving and Sir J. Forrest. The date of their departure is not fixed.

The Question of India.

London, February 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he would be the only representative of India who would be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet for the purpose of special sittings, but his colleagues from India, generally speaking, would accompany him at the sittings and take such part in the deliberations as the subjects under discussion required. He stated that the Viceroy had informed him that Indians would be eligible for commissions in Indian units in the new Indian force as soon as they qualified therefor. Referring to the steps being taken to develop the resources of India for war purposes Mr. Chamberlain said that inquiries showed that India would be able and was very anxious to render substantial assistance in many directions. Special measures were being taken to supply munitions direct to the forces in Mesopotamia and the Eastern spheres of operations in order to relieve Home industries and shipping. Mr. Chamberlain added that he was communicating with the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions in order to secure that Indian help should be given in the most effective way.

### Representation of the Crown Colonies.

London, February 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that he would represent the Crown Colonies at the Imperial War Conference.

### INDENTURED LABOUR IN INDIA.

London, February 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that he had every reason to hope that Indian indentured labour would be abolished within five years. Meanwhile, he was glad to say that the condition of this indentured labour had been greatly ameliorated by recent changes in Colonial laws. He paid a tribute to the spirit wherein Colonial Administrations had met the Imperial Parliament in that respect.

### THE EAST LONDON EXPLOSION—VERDICT.

London, February 22.

A verdict of death through misadventure was returned at the inquest on several of the victims in the great East London explosion.

The Coroner said there was nothing to suggest that it was caused other than by pure accident.

### A HUNGARIAN AND THE HUNS.

Amsterdam, February 22.

Count Tisza, in the House of Deputies, vigorously defended the German policy, which he asserted had been since 1871 one of peaceful cultural expansion. It had threatened no nation's interests. He accused France and Russia of constant intriguing. It was most natural that Germany should strive to pursue a Colonial policy. He declared that if the war concluded as their enemies imagine, no agreement could assure a lasting peace. He justified submarine warfare, which he regarded optimistically.

### IN THE WEST.

British Repulse Raids.

London, February 23.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids east of Vermelles and south of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy had a number of casualties and we took some prisoners.

### German Patrol Dispersed.

London, February 23.

A French communiqué reports:—German patrols attempted to approach our lines north-east of Nieuport, Belgium, but were dispersed.

There was an artillery duel on the right of the Meuse in the sector of Pepper Hill.

There was nothing to report elsewhere.

(Continued on page 5)

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

### OBITUARY.

Mr. Jonathan Samuel, M.P.  
London, February 21.  
The death is announced of Mr. Jonathan Samuel, Liberal M.P. for Stockton-on-Tees, of which he was Mayor on three occasions.

## NOTICES.

LIFTS  
and  
WAYCOOD-OTIS  
ELEVATORS  
FOR ALL PURPOSES.  
FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE  
SOLE AGENTS:  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—  
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

GANDY  
BELTING

SOLE AGENTS:

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.  
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
ESTABLISHED 1883.  
MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND  
14 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.CABLE LAID  
5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.4 STRAND  
3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.

SHewan Tomes &amp; Co., General Managers.

THREE  
DIAMOND  
BRANDY.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Telephone No. 75.

NORTH BRITISH  
AND  
MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.,  
in which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.  
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHewan Tomes & Co.  
Agents.

Yorkshire  
Insurance Co., Ltd.  
ESTABLISHED 1884.

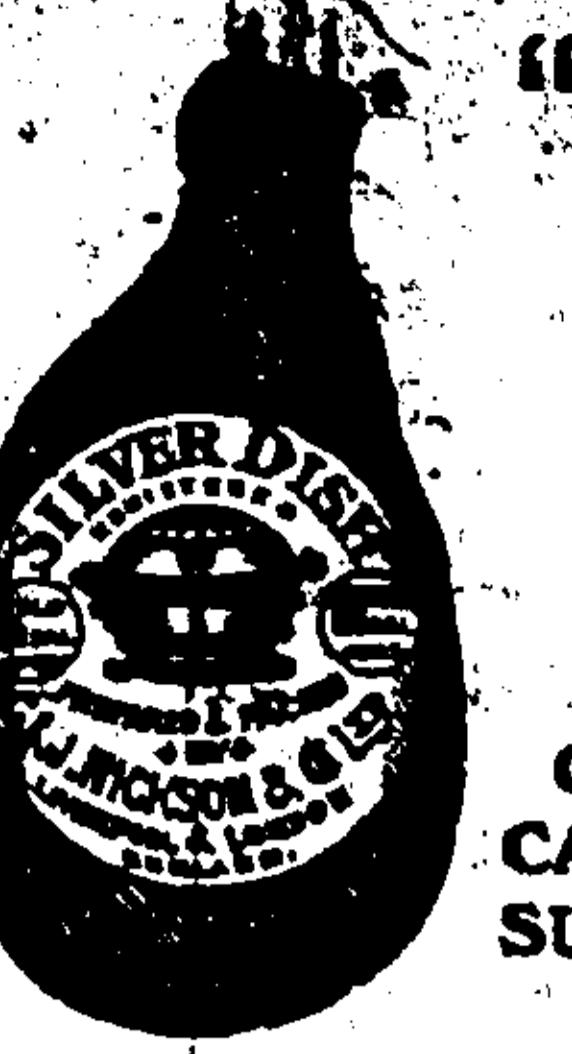
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHewan Tomes & Co.  
Agents.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. K. H. YAN, Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to English officials and merchants in this Colony for ten years.  
He has a good method of training Europeans to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed of a good knowledge of English, French, Private and Public Bar and English Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

## NOTICES.

HAMS  
EVERY  
HAM  
GUARANTEED.



"SILVER  
DISH"  
BRAND.  
QUALITY  
CANNOT BE  
SURPASSED.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
AND  
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## PEAK HOTEL.

1400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.  
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained to all lines to Central, Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Day Garden and Social Room. Numerous Businessmen.

P. O. PEISTER, Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class dining Orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.  
For further particulars apply.—W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Telephone No. 197.

Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE.

2, and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.

Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy rooms. Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

For Terms apply.—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

## STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.

Apply.—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

FIRST CLASS AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TOURIST HOTEL.

2 Minutes from the Ferry.

Well furnished rooms can be obtained with or without board. Special rates for families and mercantile marine officers.

Telephone 25. F. H. HALL, Proprietor.

## PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY comfort. Large and airy rooms, suitable for Married Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

## NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new Proprietress and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. The Hotel is entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms. Excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Bath, Electric light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiard. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

THE MANAGER.

## ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## RACES.

For the convenience of our Customers and Friends our special Train will be available each Race Day at 11 a.m. and Dinner as usual from 7 p.m. Afternoon Tea and Refreshments at any hour.

We are still the leading Provider, as we supply only the best and in adequate quantity.

## THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.  
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODEL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southgate, England, and Royal Palace Hotel London, W.C.)

## NOTICE.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## NOTICES.

**Indian**  
The Most Popular  
Motorcycle in Hongkong.

THIS MACHINE HAS BEEN FOUND  
EQUAL TO ALL LOCAL CONDITIONS,  
COMBINING HILL-CLIMBING ABILITY  
WITH SILENCE AND RELIABILITY.

## CALL AND INSPECT THE 1917 MODEL

IT IS RECOGNISED AS THE MACHINE  
"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

## ALEX ROSS &amp; CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA  
4, Des Voeux Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

THE JUNGNER  
ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of materials. May be charged a thousand times without lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged in minimum time and to its full extent without injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when left loaded and out of use. Salt water has no injurious effect on the accumulator. An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
THE "NIFE" LANTERN.  
AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN  
(SWEDISH MAKE)  
HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA—

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 171, YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

Tel. No. 1877. Tel. No. 1877.  
COLIN MACKENZIE & CO.  
CHIMISTS & DRUGGISTS  
M. JUENI ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

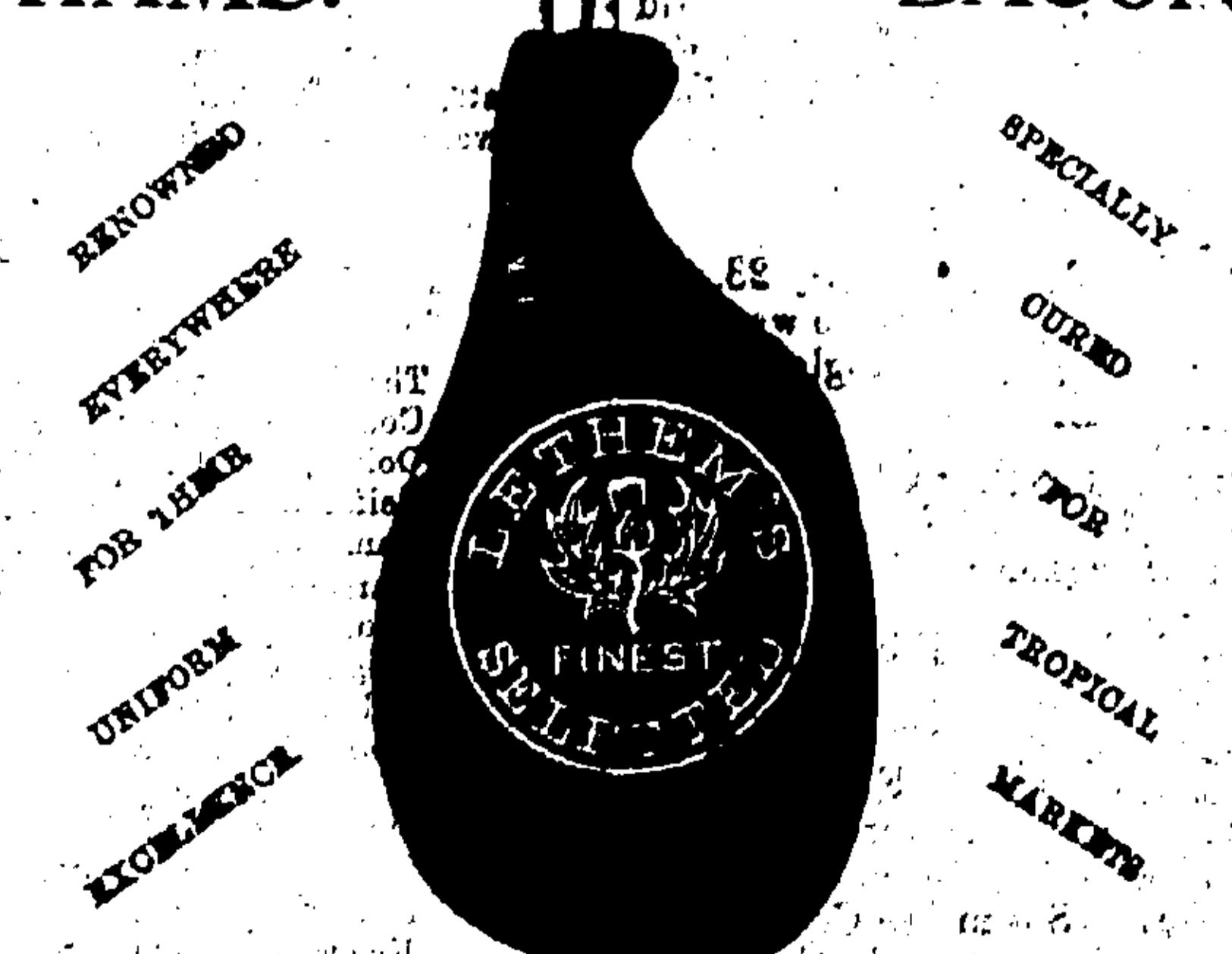
## AT LAST.

The enemy firms which manufacture Nerve Strengthening Food are at last to be wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if you want a nerve strengthening food you must buy it from an English firm.

## WE SELL SANAPHOS.

AN ENTIRELY BRITISH PRODUCT—prescribed by the highest medical authorities. An ideal summer tonic for reconstructing the worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

"THISTLE" BRAND  
HAMS.

TO BE FOUND ON THE BEST TABLES.

E. HING  
WING WOO STREET  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS  
TELEGRAMS: "THISTLE" HING

## GENERAL NEWS.

Well Known Indian Cricketer's Death.  
Calcutta, 29th January.—The death is announced at the Medical College Hospital of pneumonia, of Mr. K. S. Seabachari, one of the best-known and esteemed of the cricketers India has produced. He was in the prime of his life, and his sudden death will be universally deplored. Hailing from Madras where he took to the game early, Mr. Seabachari proceeded to England and entered Dulwich College, where he soon became a favourite, and his powers as wicket-keeper was not long in becoming known. Having finished his education he returned to India, and with practice came to be regarded as the best stumper not only in India but in the East. His work has been praised in glowing terms by successive English cricketers touring the country, and some of them would even rank him with the greatest wicket keepers the world has known.

Withdrawn.  
The N. C. Daily News is informed that the appeal by the defendant in the case of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews v. J. E. Melchior, and the Bank of China and G. Passeri v. J. E. Melchior, has been withdrawn. It will be remembered that Melchior, in the two cases brought, actions against Mr. Melchior for libel, in connexion with a circular published by him referring to the Bank of China and suggesting that the bank and Mr. Passeri had somehow corrupted Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews into issuing a false and intentionally misleading report upon the bank's affairs and upon the state of the Government's account with the bank. The Court found the defendant guilty of publishing the libel but held that it was satisfied that the defendant was not actuated by any motive of malice. He was fined £1,000 M.R. or in default 90 days' imprisonment and costs. It is the defendant's appeal against this decision which has been withdrawn.

Another Salt Surplus.  
Peking, Feb. 15.—£4,500,000 of the surplus of the Salt Gabelle has been released. The Ministry of Finance recently instituted reforms in the Native Customs. In order to increase revenue and make the system more uniform instructions were issued to enforce a rate of 2½ per cent. Considerable opposition, however, has arisen in various districts owing to the new rate being levied on articles on which the former rate was below 2½ per cent. whereas articles on which the former rate was above that figure are still charged the old rate, which merchants point out is unfair. Meanwhile, demands for money from the provinces continue. The latest comes from the Tachun of Kueichow, who asks for \$500,000 for military expenditure. It is understood that the Central Government has decided to instruct the Minister of Finance to appropriate \$200,000 in cash and \$300,000 in bonds, subject to the approval of the President.

Peking Germans "Sold".  
Says the Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News:—German misrepresentation that occurred during the week has caused some amusement here. The Legation authorities were convinced that no definite step would be taken without reference to Parliament, and that Parliament might be suitably influenced. Invitations for a grand reception at the German Legation were sent out. All the high officials of the Government were bidden, as well as the representatives of the people. The Government, however, as we know, acted with too much precipitation for German plans. The note was presented on the Friday. The reception was, for the following evening—a day too late. That did not prevent the attendance of all who are great and distinguished in Peking officialdom. It must have been a great pleasure to the German Minister to see his fast-diminishing stock of champagne tapped up by the personages who were responsible for the presentation of the famous Note.

For a good solid meal, a few Cents, the Table d'Hotel will be served with the best of care and attention.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Kobe S. P. C. A. The Hon. Secretary of the Kobe S.P.C.A. reports that during January the number of cases of overloading and beating horses dealt with was 120, and two prosecutions were instituted. Unfortunately, it is not explained whether these prosecutions were for overloading or beating, nor is the result of the proceedings given. It is to be hoped that the S.P.C.A. will bring a test case against the cartage contractors, who are solely responsible for the overloading that goes on. The imposition of a heavy penalty on one or two of these men would speedily bring about an improvement.

## CUBAN TROUBLE.

Washington, February 18.—After sharp fighting the main force of the rebel army in Cuba has been defeated by government troops at a point seventeen miles west of Havana. Dispatches reaching here from the Cuban capital state that the rebels have been much disheartened by this serious reverse and that all indications at present are that the revolution is subsiding. It is now believed to be only a matter of time until the government re-establishes complete control in the sections affected by the revolt. —*Manila Daily Bulletin*.

## DOWN IN MEXICO.

Washington, February 18.—General Salazar, one of the most notorious of the Villista leaders, has issued a manifesto in which he threatens to make a raid upon the American town of Juarez at an early date and to kill all Americans residing at that place. The whereabouts of Pancho Villa himself are at present unknown, and it is reported from several sources that he has set sail for Japan, where he will endeavour to enlist aid in his revolt against the *de facto* government and against the intervention of the United States in favour of the former.

A queer Masonic Temple. The Bishop of Chelmsford has recently shared a strange experience with members of the Springfield Lodge of Freemasons. The brethren, desiring to hold their annual meeting, were unable to gain admission to the Church Hall which they use as a "Temple" on such occasions, as it was in the possession of the military. No other building was available, and accordingly they obtained a special dispensation and assembled in H.M. Prison, Springfield. The Bishop, who has been a Free-mason for many years, was invested as Senior Warden of the Lodge, which is composed mainly of residents in the parish of Springfield, in which also his Episcopal residence is situated. It is probably the first time in the history of the craft that brethren have met for a Lodge within the walls of a convict prison.

Wolfram in Australia. According to a statement from Melbourne, published in the *Western Argus* of Kalgoorlie, wolfram, which is one of the most valuable metals in time of war, is found to a considerable extent in various parts of Australia. A report on a new discovery in the Northern Territory has been received by telegram by the External Affairs Department from the Director of Mines in the Territory, Mr. T. G. Oliver. The find is at Hatchet Creek. Mr. Oliver stated that the proved wolfram-bearing area extended over eight square miles, and a large area of similar country was still unprospected. Numerous well-defined wolfram-bearing reefs and ledgers from one inch to four feet in thickness occurred throughout the area. In a number of instances outcrops were traceable for 40 chains. The deepest shaft was 43 ft. on a 3 ft. 6 ins. reef. Since the field has been opened wolfram, worth approximately \$10,000, had been produced.

If you have lost your appetite, try one of the big variety of dried fishes at the ALEXANDER CAFE. It is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICES.

## VICTOR RECORDS.

## THE RECORD OF QUALITY.

FEBRUARY SUPPLEMENT  
JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

## MOULTRIE'S.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

## N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## TRADE OPENINGS.

Hongkong Agents Wanted.

Trade Inquiry List No. 65, issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections as below:—

Marine motors.—The Venn-Severin Machine Company, of 1317-1325, W. North Avenue, Chicago, Ill., seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of its line of oil, marine and other engines which operate with equal success on kerosene, distillate fuel and crude oil, and invites correspondence.

Reed organs.—The R. S. Hill Company, of Highland Park Station, Louisville, Ky., seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of its line of reed organs manufactured especially for use in the tropics, and invites correspondence.

Shipping rates.—Mr. J. H. Deickmann, of 519, California Street, San Francisco, Cal., desires to receive from shipping agents mailing lists quoting freight rates and other information covering commodities from Hongkong for all other parts of the world.

Drugs and chemicals.—The Blumauer-Frank Drug Company, of Eighth and Everett Streets, Portland, Oregon, wishes to enter the Hongkong field in the sale of its drugs, chemicals, toilet articles and proprietary medicines, and invites correspondence.

Auto trucks and lorries.—The Four Wheel Auto Drive Company, of Clintonville, Wisconsin, seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its line of auto trucks and motor lorries, and invites correspondence.

Confectionery and chewing gum.—The Startup Candy Company, of Provo, Utah, seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of its line of confectionery and chewing gum, and invites correspondence.

Safe and cabinet.—The Safe Cabinet Company, of Marietta, Ohio, seeks representation in this field for its line of safe-cabinets, and invites correspondence.

Leather.—F. D. Lockwood, of 24 Stone Street, New York, seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of his line of furniture leather, sole leathers and upper leathers of all qualities and colours and invites correspondence. His references may be ascertained at the Consulate General.

Canned fruits and vegetables.—The California Packing Corporation, of No. 1, Drama Street, San Francisco, Cal., seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its full line of canned fruits and vegetables.

## NOTICES.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Flats in "Two Mess." No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. At y.—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. H. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—A FLAT or upper Floor of about 10 rooms. Situated between Ice House Street and Wyndham Street. Apply to—Dr. Kitashima, c/o M. B. K. Ltd.

WANTED.—YACHT. Either Medium Sized Cruiser Class with Motor, or Sampan or Junk Yacht. Apply stating particulars and price to "Yachtsman" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

YACHT FOR SALE. The Gael Class Yacht "THECLA" Available Middle of March. \$250. Lieut.-Col. A. V. Alexander, 74 Punjabis Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godown.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

## NOTICES.

## J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692.

## JUST RECEIVED

## A CHOICE RANGE

OF

## SMART NECKWEAR

IN

## THE LATEST COLOURINGS

AND

## DESIGNS

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

## REPAIRS! REPAIRS!! REPAIRS!!!

CHRONOMETRES, CHRONOGRAPHS, REPEATERS.  
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH GRADE WATCHES,  
CLOCKS & INSTRUMENTS CLEANED & REPAIRED

## AN ENGLISH WATCHMAKER.

ALL WORK DONE ON THE PREMISES.

## JAMES STEER

PRACTICAL CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER.

(CATS OF ONE &amp; GAUFF &amp; CO.)

NOTE THE ADDRESS: 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE &amp; SALE.

## PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

TEL. 482.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN.

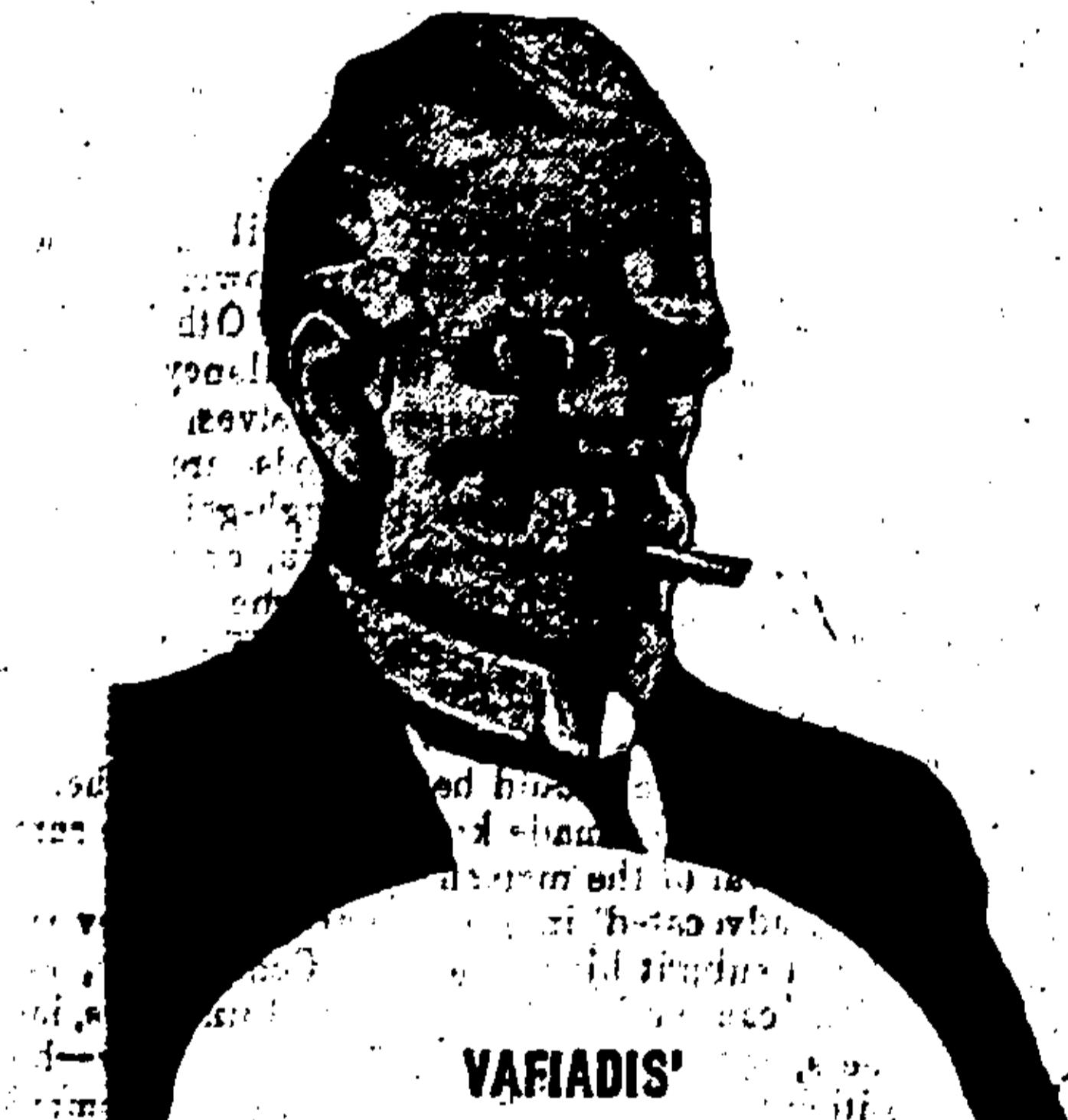
Tel. 482

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
GENTLEMEN'SBURBERRY  
WEATHERPROOF  
COATS.

\$35.00 TO \$48.00

STOCKED ALSO FOR LADIES.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.GOLOFINA  
PERFECTO  
CIGAR.TASTY KNOWN AS:  
COAHLA  
VANCOUVER  
SOMERSETTHE BEST CIGAR  
IN HONGKONG.

VAFIADIS'

## EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Imperial Bouquet per	100	45.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Necar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS  
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

## SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

M. C. C.

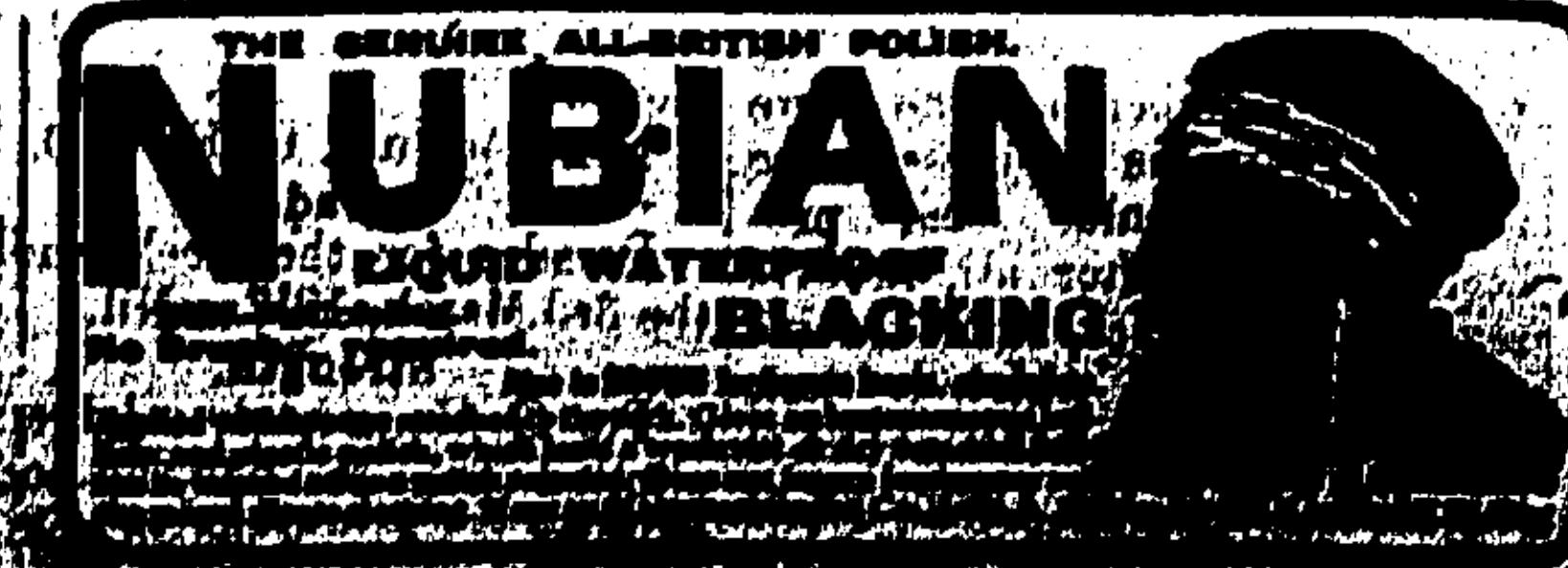
CORK TIPPED ..... Per 100. 61.50  
GOLD ..... " ..... 61.50  
PLAIN ..... " ..... 61.25

M. C. C. SPECIAL

PLAIN TIPPED Per 20. 35 cent.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENT: GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.



**ROBERT PORTER & SON'S**  
**BULL DOG**  
**LIGHT ALE**  
**IN PINTS AND SPLITS.**  
**SOLE AGENTS:**  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
**WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**  
**HONGKONG.**  
**TELEPHONE NO. 616.**

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

#### MARRIAGES.

SAYER—DRUCE.—On January 10, at Wimbledon, Geoffrey R. Sayer, Hongkong Civil Service and Rifle Brigade, to Winifred Lily Druce.

WOOD—GITTINS.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong on February 20th by the Bishop of Victoria assisted by the Rev. Copley Moyle, Ernest Marshall, son of Joseph Wood, Esq., of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Christina, younger daughter of John Gittins, Esq., of River Bank, Shepperton, and formerly of Foochow, China.

#### The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917.

#### FURTHER MAN-POWER POINTS.

Yesterday in this column we dealt with the speech delivered at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council by His Excellency the Governor in relation to the local man-power question, with special reference to the matter of compulsion. Other points of almost equal importance were raised in his Excellency's remarks, and it is to these that we would now address ourselves. We were glad to gather that, whether the present methods are continued, or whether they are displaced by a more thorough-going scheme, it is an understood thing that men who have been, or will be, refused permission to go to the Front will be given some tangible evidence to that effect. There is only one respect in which an improvement could be effected on that aspect of the question, and that is, by the adoption of a suggestion which we have already advanced—namely, that the names of such men should be officially published and the reasons for the decision also made known. This, we are sure, would meet with the approval of the men affected.

It has been advocated in some quarters that every man of military age should submit his case to the Commission, even if he knows that, for one cause or another—physical unfitness, indispensability in business, or the support of a wife and family—he would not be in a position to go to the Front. But, unless compulsion is enforced, or until certain points regarding the provision to be made for dependents are made clearer than they now are, we think it would be merely adding unnecessary work to the labours of the Commission and performing no really useful purpose for that line to be followed. The Commission has been appointed for the purpose of dealing with the cases of young men who earnestly desire to join the Army and who seek an impartial decision as to their indispensability in business. It does not exist for the granting of certificates alone, or for the hearing of cases of those who merely come forward to obtain such certificates, knowing full well that they will not be accepted. The man who knows himself to be physically unfit need not bother the Commission with his case; he may have his opportunity later on, if it should come about that compulsion is enforced. As to the man with family ties, he too can wait until a more definite pronouncement is made as to what assistance he can look for from the Government for the support of those dependent upon him. Permanent Government servants who are released for service are being very liberally treated, the period of their absence being counted for pension purposes, their passages being paid and their pay made up to full Colonial salary. But where does the ordinary civilian come in? It has been said that he is only granted \$20 towards his passage, and we have heard of instances in which no assurance has been given by employers as to keeping his post open or even conceding half-pay. In such instances the man who volunteers can only count on his separation allowance, which is all too small for a married man who has to leave his wife here, since the latter cannot now leave the Colony.

The policy of the Government in such cases as we have just mentioned should be, we think, not to wait for instances of this kind to crop up; the Imperial authorities should be sounded on the point as to whether extra allowances can be granted, or the Colonial Government should itself, if it has the power, make provision, from the proceeds of the pending war taxes, to meet such cases. But whether any steps be taken in this direction or not, and whether compulsion is or is not applied later on, we are firmly of opinion that business firms here should jointly agree on uniform conditions upon which leave for war service shall be granted. There is no reason why a man who volunteers should be treated any worse than a Government servant, and those who have been liberal in the past should not be less generous in the future.

#### THE FISCAL QUESTION.

We had hoped that the recommendations of the Committee appointed for the purpose of avoiding any recurrence of the dangers to which the Empire has been exposed by the growth of German trade and influence within it, would have been accepted in a true sporting spirit. That Committee was a thoroughly representative body, reflecting all shades of political opinion, and yet because it has seen fit to come to the only conclusion possible—that the Imperial Government should now declare its adherence to the principle of preference for the products and manufactures of the Empire—the Liberal organs work themselves into a frenzy and indulge in familiar parrot-talk concerning the revival of "the old Chamberlainite policy," etc. etc. But we shall be painfully surprised if the public at home attaches any weight to these absurd and pernicious ravings, for it would be sheer madness if, during the height of the war, the country were to be pitched into the throes of tariff controversy. We would rather believe that, as the London Morning Post puts it, the war has had an educational influence which has reduced the old divisions to their true proportions. The war has taught us very many things—among others, the value of co-operation with friendly nations. But if the so-called Free Traders have their way, the alliances which at present exist will be only temporary expedients for the purpose of winning the war. They do not appear to realise that there is a bigger commercial war ahead, which will need the closest combination if the enemy's schemes are to be countered. Or can it be that they will be prepared, when the war is over, to throw open to the Han once again the markets of the United Kingdom and of the whole Empire, and welcome his cheap and nasty products, even though the result be to throw hundreds of British workers out of employment?

#### HONGKONG'S INTEREST.

Although Hongkong will have no direct concern with this fiscal quarrel, points have arisen which give us a real interest in the larger issues involved. A despatch has been forwarded to the Government here stating that the appointment of the Committee named is a preliminary step to the convening of the Imperial War Conference, adding that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been entrusted with the duty of securing consideration of any special circumstances affecting the interests of particular Colonies or Protectorates. He has therefore approached the Hongkong Government for a considered statement of its views on the recommendations of the Paris Economic Conference, especially on matters "which call for special attention." The Secretary of State concludes his despatch by suggesting that representative persons and bodies should be consulted before a reply is made.

Long ago, in commenting on the convening of the Imperial War Conference, we suggested that it would be unlikely that Hongkong, or any other of the Crown Colonies, would be specifically represented thereon, and a telegram now to hand states that Mr. Walter Long is to be the spokesman for the Crown Colonies as a whole. But we made one further point, and that was, that means should be found whereby the peculiar problems of the Far Eastern markets should be brought to the notice of the Conference. Hongkong, for example, has a very lively interest in the question as to whether the Hun is to be permitted to enter the Colony after the war, to carry on his commercial campaigns as he did before. And then there is the trade marks question, which is of special significance in markets where immense importance is attached to the "chop." The point is whether anyone here will make it his business to see that our particular local problems, which, after all, involve much larger issues, will receive the attention which is their due. We commend the matter to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce.

Our Legislators—*and* Poisons.

February 20.—"By the constitution of Hongkong all laws in force in England at the time the Colony was given a local Legislature are embodied in the Hongkong Constitution and by sundry ordinances passed since then, various other English laws have been passed into the local statute book. But at present there is absolutely nothing to prevent any person from going into a drug store and obtaining any quantity of deadly poison, for himself or for anybody else. There is no regulation of any kind, and the only way to prevent such a state of affairs is to have a law passed by the Legislature, and that is what we are asking for."

#### DAY BY DAY.

YOU MAY LEAD A FOOL TO TALK,  
BUT YOU CAN'T MAKE HIM THINK.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 24.41/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 196th anniversary of the death of Sir Christopher Wren.

For the Races.  
Mrs. and Mrs. Gordon Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnstone, and Mr. A.J.P. Heard arrived yesterday for the Races.

New Fellows of the R.C.I.—Mr. James M. Jones, of Hongkong; and Mr. Tan Boo Loat, J.P., Straits Settlements have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

An Enterprising Firm.—The Exile Garage announces that it will run special motor-car trips to and from the Racecourse during Race Week. Orders can be booked in advance.

Company Warned.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months from February 23, the Luen Cheong Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved:

#### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

A Proclamation prohibiting imports into the United Kingdom of automatic machines for the retail sale of any article, military rifles and carbines, miniature and cadet rifles and carbines, revolvers and pistols. The prohibition on the import of cotton hosiery is removed.

#### THE BISHOP'S ENGAGEMENTS.

The Bishop of Victoria will tomorrow (Sunday) preach on board the Tamar at 10 a.m. and afterwards at the morning service at St. Andrew's, Kowloon. In the evening he will preach the first of a course of sermons in the Cathedral, the services commencing at 6 p.m.

#### BIJOU THEATRE.

Miss Sonia Halanai is to give her farewell performance at the Bijou Theatre on Sunday. She has previously drawn very good houses and her ballad dances have been especially appreciated. To-night a special programme of selected pictures will be screened, and Miss Halanai will give several popular dances.

#### WHY HE STOLE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing two blankets from a Dutch Ship in Harbour. Inspector Gordon said defendant was seen to pick the blankets up from the deck and throw them into the Dairy Farm launch, which was alongside. Defendant said that the blankets had been used by a sick passenger who had died, and as he thought they would be thrown away, he did not see why he should not take them. He was sent to prison for six weeks.

#### POLICE RESERVE COMMITTEE.

The following list of members of the General Committee of the Chinese Section of the Special Police Reserve is published in the *Gazette* for general information:—Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G. Hon. Mr. Lau Chuk-pak, Mr. Lin Kim-wa. Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Mr. J. M. Wong, Dr. G. H. Thomas, Mr. Chan Sui-kei, Mr. Tong Lai-chuen, Mr. Fung Ping-ahn and Mr. F. C. Mow Fung.

#### VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 12, issued yesterday by Major Wakesman, Commanding H. K. V. B., states:—

Detail.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 25th February, to the morning of Sunday, the 4th March, "B" Coy. H. K. V. B. Parade at 5.50 p.m. until further notice.

Orderly Officer, Lieut. G. C. Moxon.

Next for duty, H. K. V. C.

Parades for the week ending the 3rd March, 1917. Nil.

Strength.

Pr. G. H. Hooper having joined in allotted Corps No. 345, is now to be found in "C" Coy. H. K. V. B. Parade.

#### 1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 24, 1892.)

The Dollar.

February 24.—"The rate of the dollar on demand today is 24/11/16d."

A Registry for Servants.

February 24.—"For fifty long and weary years Hongkong and all that is therein has pursued the even tenor of its ways. It has had its flutters and depressions, and Chinese domestic of all classes have done pretty much as they pleased. They have pilfered, and 'squeezed' to their hearts' content and they still rob their employer right and left, and only one in a hundred is 'caught and sent to prison for priggings what isn't his.' Sneaking thieves of the most skilful and persistent type live and move and have their being in the houses and offices of Europeans."

Company Warned.

"But," it is sometimes asked "how came Mrs. So-and-so to have a thief in her house? How stupid she was to take on a servant without a character!"

Of course, if people will be so careless they must expect to be robbed. Inquiry is then made

and it is found that the 'boy'

who is doing his six months hard labour in the overcrowded Arbatnot Road dungeons had a written reference when taken on,

and a good one too. How, then, is it asked, 'could a thief get a good character?' The answer is simple: When the erring one was dismissed from his last situation without a character he went along to a friend, and after living on him or rather on his employer for some weeks in the servants' quarters of some fashionable topside residence, borrowed one of his references, applied for 'pigdin' and got it. Knowing from past experience that we, in common with others, are 'squeezed' wholesale by our servants, it was

with feelings of joy and hope of reform that, the other day, we read the following announcement:—An office for this purpose has been opened on the Upper Floor of the Ice-House Premises (lately U.S. Consulate). Servants of all classes will be in attendance daily (Sundays excepted) 10 till 1. The undersigned

have pleasure in recommending this agency:—G. de Champeaux, O. P. Chater, Lee Sing, St. C. Michaelson, A. G. Romano, O. H. Simons, Granville Sharp."

When we thought the office was in fair working order a reporter was told off to investigate. But alas, it was found that the one thing which would squash the pernicious custom of loaning references—a photo of the man mentioned is pasted on the reverse side—is not a hard-and-fast rule at the new establishment.

Furthermore, the general public have not been invited to send servants who, though deserving, are without characters—and most of them are so—to the office in

order that their status as respectable members of society may be certified by the manager of our latest enterprise. The office is, therefore, practically valueless."

#### OBITUARY.

February 18.—"Died—The Hongkong Races, Aged 50 years, from an overdose of Grandmotherly Legislation. The funeral will take place at Happy Valley, To-morrow, at 5 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Undertakers:—Messrs. Goodman and Leach."

Our Legislators—and Poisons.

February 20.—"By the constitution of Hongkong all laws in force in England at the time the Colony was given a local Legislature are embodied in the Hongkong Constitution and by sundry ordinances passed since then, various other English laws have been passed into the local statute book. But at present there is absolutely nothing to prevent any person from going into a drug store and obtaining any quantity of deadly poison, for himself or for anybody else. There is no regulation of any kind, and the only way to prevent such a state of affairs is to have a law passed by the Legislature, and that is what we are asking for."

#### DETAIL.

On duty 4th March, Right Section M.G.C.; 5th March, Scouts Company; 6th March, Scouts Company; 7th March, Artillery Battery; 8th March, Civil Service Company; 9th March, Centre Section M.G.C.; 10th March, Belcher's 6" Section.

Orderly Officer from 4th to 10th March, Lieut. Wright.

#### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Colonel A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Joined.

Pte. V. C. Laban (late Singapore Royal Engineers Volunteers) having joined with effect from 3rd November, 1914, is allotted Corps No. 2069 and posted to Centre Section M. G. Co.

The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted to Engineer Companies:—No. 2067 Spr. G. H. Wilson, No. 2068 Spr. H. Hassan, No. 2070 Spr. G. A. Neves, No. 2071 Spr. A. Abbas and No. 2072 Spr. N. M. Bar.

Resigned.

No. 1914 Gunner J. V. Brage, is permitted to resign dated 1. 5. 17. No. 2025 Private D. G. Steven is permitted to resign dated 1.3.17.

Leave.

No. 1585 Pte. C. H. Davis is granted 12 months' leave from 31.3.17. No. 1819 Spr. F. Pereira is granted 12 months' leave from 21.2.17. No. 1521 Pte. A. A. Claxton is granted 1½ months' leave from 24.2.17.

Scouts Company.

Lieutenant R. O. Hutchison will command the Scouts Company until further orders.

Guards.

Until further order guards will parade at 5.45 p.m.

Signalling Section.

In the qualifying test for Signallers held on February 5 and 6 by the Command Signalling Officer, the undermentioned members qualified:—1st Class—Lance Opt. A. A. da Las, Pte. W. R. Wilkinson, 2nd Class.—Pte. C. A. de Ribeiro, Pte. A. A. Abbes, Centre Section M. G. Co.

No. 1586 Pte. J. H. Taggart ceases to be attached to the Mounted Section from this date.

Parades.

Thursday, 1st March:—5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belcher's Battery; 8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No 1 at Belcher's Battery; 8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No 3 at Kowloon West Battery.

Friday, 2nd March.—7.30 a.m. Belcher's 6" Section at Belcher's Battery; 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters, C.S.M. Witchell and Corp. Grimes will attend; 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" & "B" classes at Wellington Barracks; 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belcher's Battery; 8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No 2 at Belcher's Battery.</

## HOME FOR BLIND FIGHTERS.

A Work Which Should Appeal to Hongkong.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong War Charities Committee, Hon. Mr E. R. Halifax, writes as follows—

I attach for the favour of publication a short article giving some details which may assist to bring home to Hongkong the kind of work being done by the St Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors; with a note of the extent to which Hongkong has so far been enabled to help this institution in carrying out our national obligations.

It is proposed to continue articles of the same nature covering in turn all the objects which Hongkong has assisted and desires to assist, with the object of keeping subscribers as closely in touch as may be with the precise uses to which their funds are put, and to stimulate what should be by far the most valuable form of subscription to the War Charities—the monthly subscription. Subscriptions of any amount, however small, are acceptable; and if the community individually or by masses or in whatever shape may be most convenient, will support the idea of making subscriptions regularly, it may be safely prophesied that the total reached will soon surprise those who have shared in making it up.

The monthly subscription does not imply that the same amount must be paid every month, without variation or reduction. If subscribers will give what they can afford to give month by month, instead of waiting for that vague period "when I can put up something really decent," that "something decent" will be found to have accumulated with the loss of it hardly felt; while the comparatively regular support that it will be possible to give to the objects selected will greatly increase the value of every dollar subscribed.

That there is room for all the effort of which the Colony is capable needs no demonstration: the article on St. Dunstan's and the others to follow will it is hoped serve towards keeping some one phase of the need for such effort constantly fresh in mind.

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL FOR BLINDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Organised by Sir Arthur Pearson.

The Hongkong War Charities have subscribed £1969 13s. to St. Dunstan's Hostel, of which £1500 has been allocated by the Executive Committee, and the remainder represents ear marked subscriptions. The Donations of the Hongkong War Charities to the above fund have been commemorated.

(a) By the setting up of a Memorial Tablet in the Hall of the National Institute for the Blind and.

(b) By the naming of a bed at St. Dunstan's Hostel "The Hongkong Bed" together with a suitable inscription over such bed.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a member of the Executive Committee from one of the sisters who is working at St. Dunstan's Hostel—

"I heard a couple of weeks ago that you were rather interested in the work being done at St. Dunstan's and that you would like to know something of its work.

"Entry into St. Dunstan's is entirely voluntary on the part of the men, and only a very small number have refused to become inmates; of course the loss is theirs, as residence here teaches the men such an important thing, that to be blind does not necessarily mean being useless to themselves, and a burden to others.

"Everything about St. Dunstan's is arranged to teach them confidence in themselves, for instance the Entrance Hall is covered with carpets except where the path leads direct to a door, and directly their feet leave the linoleum paths they know they are wrong; the same idea is carried out in the grounds, and it is really wonderful how soon the men learn their way about.

"All the men learn Braille writing and reading, also type-writing, and most of the men pass the recognized tests in those subjects.

"The profession taught is massage. Of course only the suitable men are advised to take this up; on completion of their training they obtain posts in Military Hospitals, at very good salaries. It is very hard work for the men and they take exactly the same course as sighted messengers and qualify in a year, provided that there are no delays.

"owing to illness or return to hospital for further operations.

"As Trades, Poultry Farming, Boot Repairing, Fibre Mat Making, Basket Work and Carpentry are taught, also Net Bag making.

"Telephone has been learnt, and one man, an engineer by trade, learnt driving and has found employment with a firm doing that work for the Admiralty.

"Beyond the actual training of the men, a very important branch of the work is that of the After Care Department, for which special purpose monies have been ear-marked so that the men will never want during their lives, and some one will always be responsible for them, and for seeing that the trades they have learnt are being followed in suitable places and conditions.

"The great idea of the work here is to make the men feel

"they will be independent beings again.

"In this house, which is an annexe we have 23 men all training as Massaurs, and it is wonderful how they manage for themselves; some one is always at hand in case they are unable to manage, but we do try not to do too much for them. I have been with these men nearly 8 months, and we can't honestly say that blindness has made them unhappy; they are subject to terrible fits of depression but when the case, it is sometimes very difficult to realise we are working amongst blinded men and they are so cheery and determined to make the best of existing circumstances.

"I was nursing in this house for a week last August when our men were on leave and I had 6 men straight in from hospital. Three were youngsters 19-21 years of age, and it came as a pleasant shock to them to learn that they would ever be able to do things for themselves again, especially when they found they could find their way about the house unaided in very short while, and it just shows how very valuable and necessary the work done here is to our men.

"I think there are just about 200 officers and men here now, and another very big annexe is being opened after Christmas for over 150 men. At present, St. Dunstan's has two annexes, this one and another small house near by, two convalescent houses, at Brighton and Torquay and one at Blackheath.

"Of the three booklets I enclose, the 1916 Report of the St. Dunstan's is such a very true and plain statement of what is being accomplished that I hardly know how to better it. All I know is that to one who has worked here all these months it is a wonderful work, and most of the men realise the very great debt they owe to Sir Arthur Pearson and St. Dunstan's, and their opinion is that the success is due to its head—Sir Arthur Pearson—being blind himself so thoroughly understanding what is necessary for their happiness and welfare, and also the difficulties they work under. As a whole they are suspicious and jealous: when we come to work here we are warned of these failings and to make allowances for them. If there is anything I can tell you that would be of interest to you please let me know and I will do my best, but it is very difficult to put on paper the wonderful atmosphere of the place and the men in it." Other very appreciative letters have been received of which the following are extracts—

From the Secretary of St. Dunstan's:—

"It is very generous of this Charity Fund to help the blinded Soldiers and Sailors in this practical way, and I hope that you will accept our thanks for your kind offices in this matter."

From Sir Arthur Pearson:—

"It is very good indeed of this Fund to wish to help us in this practical way in what we are doing here for the benefit of the brave fellows who have lost their sight at the Front, and I trust that you will be able to convey to them an expression of my very sincere thanks for this kindly helpfulness."

Also from Sir Arthur Pearson:—

"I hope that you will allow me to make myself the mouth-piece of the gallant men who will so materially benefit by this generosity and offer through you to the Committee of the Hongkong War Charities Fund an expression of their cordial thanks."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—The founders of the Canton Medical Missionary Society which conducts the Canton Hospital were mainly British and American merchants and missionaries of Canton, and the chief support of the work, besides that of the Chinese and of the Mission Bands, has come from them. The British and American General-Governors are Trustees of the Hospital property as well as Hon. Vice-Presidents.

For many years the German residents of Canton have subscribed to the work of the Hospital, and for this reason their Consul-General has been numbered among the Vice-Presidents of the Society, which position is a purely honorary one. During the past few years, seldom, if ever, has this official attended any meeting of the Society, and since the war no German members have been present.

The charitable and generous members of the foreign community of Canton annually become members of the Society by the payment of a subscription of ten dollars or more, the total amount thus obtained amounting to about one-fifteenth of the sum required to finance the hospital, exclusive of the foreign staff. During the past year there was a total membership of about one hundred and twenty. All members are given at least a week's written notice of the meetings of the Society.

Previous to the annual meeting, the Managing Committee of the Hospital reviews the reports to be submitted and nominates the officers for the ensuing year. The list of Hon. Vice-Presidents is, as a rule, unchanged from year to year. This, the question of retaining the title of the German Consul-General was discussed briefly, but owing to the fact that it is understood that there is no such official in Canton now, as well as for the above mentioned reasons, it was not felt to be a pressing one, and the matter was allowed to remain in *status quo ante*.

At the annual meeting the usual procedure is to elect *en bloc* "by acclamation" the list of officers proposed by the Managing Committee. This was done at the last meeting.

I feel sure that the Society is glad at any time to welcome fair and constructive criticisms of its work, officers or methods, such as that expressed in the leaderette of your Thursday's edition.

With reference to the remarks of the individual who signs himself "Blithering-Hollweg," I would again point out that he might easily have been present at this meeting and could then have expressed his views, which would undoubtedly have received due consideration, (or a special meeting could at any time be called at the request of five members,) when this matter could, if necessary, be definitely dealt with, without detriment to the Society and its unquestionably valuable institution, the Canton Hospital, which has already suffered financially from the war.

With appreciation of your interest in the Canton Hospital, I am

Yours, etc.,  
J. D. THOMSON,  
A Member of the Society.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1917.

Sir.—I read your leaderette and "Blithering Hollweg's" letter in your issue of the 22nd instant with great interest re the Bonnian Consul being elected "by acclamation" to act as a Vice-President, in conjunction with the British Consul General, on the Committee of the Canton Hospital, but can you wonder at his being elected when the President of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, Mr. S. R. Brown, who is a citizen of the United States, objects to the Chamber being dissolved and a new Chamber being formed which only Entente and Neutral firms will be allowed to join?

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN

APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST GROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOTOR CARS  
FOR THE RACES.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO AND FROM THE RACE COURSE DURING THE RACE WEEK.  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:

EXILE GARAGE.  
TEL. No. 1036.

THE TRAMWAY CO.

Summary of Year's Accounts.

Yesterday we gave details of the Hongkong Tramway Company's appropriation of profit. The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1916, are:—

Gross Profit (after Charging Depreciation &c.) ... £4,589.17.11

Less Debts, Interest £7,368.68

Interim Dividend of 7 per cent. £5,687.10.0 ... 13,055.18.8

31,514.1.3

Brought forward from 1915 ... 6,320.17.4

Balance £37,834.18.7

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIAL DINNERS will be served in the GRILL ROOM on the following RACE DAYS—MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY at £3.50 per head. ORCHESTRA in attendance. Plan of tables at Hotel Office.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One very LARGE ROOM in Kowloon. Immediate possession if required. Splendid View of Harbour. Tennis, c/o Box 1261, "Hongkong Telegraph."

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. No. 468.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## FOR RACE WEEK

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS AT

MACKINTOSH'S THE

DEPENDABLE MEN'S STORE.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD. MEN'S WEAR DES VŒUX ROAD NO. 16.

Wm. Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

SMART HATS FOR THE RACES.  
(NEGLIGES IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS.)

MADE BY GLYN & CO.  
44, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.

SMART NECKWEAR IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE & DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS.  
SEE WINDOW.



NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS JUST RECEIVED.

583 { The Best Man at the Wedding. George Robey.  
The Family Ghost. " "  
581 { What was there was Good. " "  
Where's the Butler? " "  
593 { Dinky. Cyril Maude.  
A Telephone Reconciliation. " "  
594 { The Stage Door Keeper. Part I. Bransby Williams.  
2 THE "ANDERSON" MUSIC CO., LTD.  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD.  
TEL. 1322.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract:

with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:  
CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.  
TEL. NO. 135.

Opposite Read's Emporium

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. S. N. Co.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay	Steamers	To Sail On	Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles			
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			Direct Service
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama			Direct Service
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles			Direct Service

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

## EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement. Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 15 Mar. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 9 May. EMPRESS OF JAPAN 28 Mar. EMPRESS OF JAPAN 23 May. EMPRESS OF ASIA 12 Apr. EMPRESS OF ASIA 6 June. Montague 14 Apr.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Montague calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON &amp; CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

## TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, No. 115.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500 Kishidzuka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	THURS. 8th Mar. at noon. WED. 28th Mar. at noon.
C'UTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...		
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama...	Penang Maru Capt. Kusibiki T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 23rd Mar.
KOBE Direct	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000 Yutorou Maru Capt. Hirata T. 8,000 Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SATURDAY, 24th Feb. SUNDAY, 25th Feb. MONDAY, 26th Feb. TUES. 15th Mar. at 11 a.m. FRI. 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Hirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser	TUES. 20th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	THURS. 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

§ Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
	1st class to London G\$348. (£123). to San Francisco G\$250.	return G\$639. (£123). G\$437.50.

\* Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.  
\* For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to T. DAICO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO. Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang 18th Mar. | S.S. Arakan 14th May. Tjikembang 13th Apr.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Managing Agents. Hongkong, York Buildings.

**CHINA MAIL S. S. CO. LTD.**

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

## S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers. FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD. Agents. Telephone No. 115, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD. Agents.

## SHIPPING

**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Huichow	25th Feb. at d'light.
HONGKOW/SWATO W.	Chihli	25th Feb. at 10 a.m.
WUHU	Linan	25th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shuntien	27th Feb. at noon.
MANIL, CEBU & ILOILO	Chenan	27th Feb. at 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Kueichow	28th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	1st Mar. at d'light.
	Sinkiang	1st Mar. at 4 p.m.
		DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
	S. S. "LINTAN" & S. S. "SANUI."	

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinthus" "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft. on "Taming" &amp; "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S. S. "Antul," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung" and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Feb. 23, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap ...				1st Mar.   KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

## MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG FEBRUARY, SATURDAY 24, 1917

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK MEETING.

THE QUESTION OF CAPTURING AND  
RETAINING ENEMY TRADE.A PLEA FOR GREATER FACILITIES TO  
DEVELOP CHINA'S RESOURCES.

The ordinary yearly general meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall to-day at noon, over which Mr. W. L. Pattenden (chairman) presided. There were also present:—Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Deputy Chairman), the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. G. T. M. Edkins, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. J. Plummer, and the Hon. Mr. E. Shellam (Directors) Mr. N. J. Sabu (Chief Manager), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. Henry Humphreys, G. W. Benwick, Ho K. m Tong, Ho Fook, F. Maillard, T. E. Pease, W. E. Clarke, D. Macdonald, A. O'Lang, H. C. R. Bacock, A. Shelton Hooper, Ellis Kandt, D. K. M. M., G. A. Young, N. Croucher, G. A. Hastings, C. E. H. Beavin, A. H. Bowlow, H. C. Sandford, W. R. P. Thurnfield, Ho Wing, A. V. Apar, W. Dubar, Ho Cheung-shin, Ho Loung, H. M. H. Nambu, K. D. Gazzar, P. K. Kwok, W. H. Smith, Ho Kwong, W. S. Jackson, J. S. Dobie, G. H. Potts, A. Findlay Smith, Sydney Michael, A. E. Griffin, J. M. de R. che, B. L. Dowbiggin, H. Percy Smith, A. P. Samy, L. Anderson, G. K. Huxton, A. S. D. Cleveland, D. V. Stevenson, J. M. de C. Baeto, J. H. N. Mody, W. M. Humphreys, J. M. Alves, L. N. Lees, A. Denison, J. B. Greaves, J. Johnstone, D. H. Silas, R. Swain, W. G. Darby, R. G. Buchan, and H. H. Girardet (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is now past the hour for which the meeting has been called, I will ask the Chief Manager to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chief Manager having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I shall, as usual, take them as read. The year's working was highly satisfactory, and all our offices showed excellent results. The net profit for the year, including £3,027,219.89, brought forward from 1915, amounts to £10,165,665.16, and after deducting the interim dividend paid in August last of £2.3 per share, viz: £258,000 at 2/1.1/8, £2,464,477.61, and £30,000 remuneration to Directors, the balance available for distribution is £7,671,187.55, which it is recommended to appropriate as follows:—

A final dividend of £2.30 per share and a bonus of 10/- per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, making a total distribution for the year to shareholders of £576,000 or £4.16 per share;

Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund, £50,000; Write off Bank Premises etc, £750,000; Set aside for depreciation in Securities, £600,000; and carry forward to the current year, £3,104,678.86 being £139,000 more than the amount brought down from the previous account.

I trust, gentlemen, the proposed distribution will meet with your approval.

While the higher rate of exchange means a saving in the cost of the dividend, this is largely counterbalanced by the reduced dollar equivalent of profits earned in gold and fixed currencies, but on the present occasion your Directors are very pleased at being able to recommend an addition to the bonus of 10/- making 10/- per

share, though they would warn shareholders not to consider this increase a permanent one.

In writing £750,000 off Bank Premises etc, you will be continuing the sound policy followed in the past. Building operations are going on at present in Calcutta and Hongkong, and there are a few other ports in the East where the general increase in the Bank's business will probably necessitate a considerable outlay for rebuilding in the near future.

We feel justified in recommending an addition to the Silver Reserve Fund to the extent of £500,000, the first addition to that Fund since the war started, and I hope that results will permit of the Bank's reserves being steadily increased in the future. Experience has proved the great wisdom of building up our resources, and I am sure you will all approve of adhering to that policy. So far as it is possible to judge, ample provision has been made for all known war losses and contingencies, but until the war is over there must necessarily be some uncertainty as to their extent; as the state of affairs at Hamburg Office still remains a sealed book to us.

With regard to our investments, although the £600,000 set aside in the account will, together with what has already been provided out of the profits, be more than sufficient to write down our securities to below the price ruling at the end of the year, we consider it advisable to be well on the safe side owing to the impossibility of forming a reliable opinion as to future value of even such first class securities as we hold, other than British Government War Loans which we consider should always stand on our books at par.

Our Directors feel assured that you will all cordially endorse their action in voting the staff exequidem in Hamburg Office a bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries for the past year. Their work has been arduous, and they have loyally carried out their responsible duties, although all of them would prefer to be serving their country in a different field. Still, if British commerce in the East is to be carried on, it is essential for the Bank to be efficiently staffed, and I would mention that the staff has been depleted to the bare minimum compatible with efficiency. I need hardly say the Chief Manager and your Directors have recognized the great responsibility placed on them in refusing the many applications from the Eastern staff for leave to proceed Home to fight, a responsibility they would not have accepted had it not been their conviction that, by remaining, the staff are performing services which our Government recognises to be essential to the successful prosecution of the war, I desire to express our obligation to them and our appreciation of the cheerful zeal with which they continue to perform those duties. I also desire to express our hearty good wishes for the welfare of those of our staff who are serving with H. M. Forces and to convey our very deep sympathy to the families of those gallant young men who have given their lives for their King and Country.

Turning to the figures of the balance sheet, it will be seen that our gold fixed deposits stand at £4,077,000 and silver at £65,450,000, showing a decrease of £429,000 and £4,075,000 respectively from the figures of last year.

The decrease is less than would have been expected under the circumstances, and while the war lasts and the British and Allied Governments are borrowing at the present attractive terms, we may expect this movement to continue to an even more marked extent. Especially so in the case of silver deposits as, in addition to the patriotic impulse that impels Britons who are unable to help their country in the field, to help with money, the high rate of exchange ruling in the East during the past year has increased, and is still causing, a considerable flow of silver into gold investments.

Silver Current Accounts show a decline of £8.3/4 millions, while those in gold are higher by some £900,000. To illustrate the difficulty in making comparisons, owing to the effect variations in exchange have on the figures, I would point out that, whereas the increase in Gold Current Accounts is considerably more than the decrease in silver ones, the total dollar equivalent of the two taken together is over £9 1/2 millions lower than the figures of the previous year.

Our Sterling Reserve Investments remain unaltered in the accounts now before you, but a change is being made whereby the fund will be converted into the new 5 per cent. British Government War Loan and will stand in the books at the issue price of 95. No finer investment ever existed, gentlemen, for the Reserve Fund of a British Bank. I may mention that the total applications for the New War Loan on account of this Bank and its constituents amounted to £5,010,000, of which £1,670,000 was new money. (Applause). Our total investment in British War Loan Securities is now over £2,000,000.

Indian Government rupee paper has disappeared from the accounts, as, in order to convert holding of that security, we applied for and obtained the required amount of the New Indian Government 4 per cent. Conversion Loan and now hold some Rs. 40 lakhs of that security.

Other securities are reduced by some £6 millions, owing to repayment of terminal investments.

Cash, coin, lodged with the Government against note issue, and bullion in hand and in transit, together amount to £89,000,000, against £99,000,000 at the end of 1915. During the last six months of the year, money was in great demand throughout the East, especially in India, so our funds were very fully employed. Bills Discounted, Loans, Credits and Bills Receivable together show an increase of £5 millions. The high cost of all products and slower shipping facilities in these days mean a larger and longer lock-up of money for financing trade.

During the past year, fluctuations in the price of silver have been extreme, ranging from 26.11/16 to 37.1/8, the lowest

quotation being in January and the highest point was touched in May. The coinage demands of the belligerent countries, including the expenditure on military operations in Egypt, East Africa and Mesopotamia, have been a contributing cause to the remarkable rise in the price of silver, but the rise was chiefly due to the purchases made by the Indian Government, who bought during the course of the past twelve months some £15,000,000 worth of silver. The balance in the Indian Currency Reserves were reduced by Rs. 16 crores between August 1915 and March 1916, and had to be replenished by large purchases of the metal, the urgency of which has been in no way diminished by the heavy withdrawal of rupees, which is still going on. These demands of the Allied Governments for coinage, and of the Indian Government to

monopoly before the war, and they may be sure that the Bank will give them every assistance and encouragement in maintaining and—where possible—increasing the hold they have already in this trade. (Applause).

Much attention has been given at Home recently to the capture of enemy trade, and the Government has no doubt received many suggestions as to how this is to be accomplished and the best means of maintaining the hold British merchants have already secured on it in the absence of enemy competition.

There is no doubt but that after the war, competition for China's trade will be keener than ever, and while the Government can do much, Government measures can never take the place of the old energy and enterprise of the British merchant, which has built up the vast overseas trade of Great Britain. To retain and increase the captured trade, this energy and enterprise will be more necessary than ever, and for its full development it is, in my opinion, desirable that as much control as possible should be vested in the man on the spot to compete successfully in the struggle.

During the year the death of President Yuan Shih-kai resulted in important political changes; and the party struggles which these changes inevitably involved have cost the country much time, money and national energy, which could no doubt have been more profitably expended on the reforms of administration, finance and currency—the preliminaries to any real progress. On the whole, however, the changes in question have been effected with far less cost to the country than might have been anticipated. Beneath the waves of party strife and dissension lies the great ocean of national common sense, which is the greatest asset of the Chinese people; and as these waves subside, and are replaced by the calmer currents of public opinion, we may look with confidence for that political stability which is so clearly essential for retrenchment and reform.

As regards finance, the year 1916 has been for China an exceptionally prosperous one. The gross collection of the Maritime Customs, amounting in round figures to £.K. £. 37,500,000 shows an excess of £.K. £. 1,000,000 over the collection of the previous year; or, expressed in sterling, (which, as the entire Customs revenue is mortgaged for the service of the foreign debt, represents the real basis of value for China), an increased yield of £1,500,000. Thanks to these satisfactory results, and to the present high level of exchange, it is estimated that for the next six months at least, the Customs revenue will be sufficient to meet all obligations secured upon it, including the service of the Indemnity, without recourse to contributions from the Salt Administration, thus releasing £1,000,000 and increased proportion of the latter for the general needs of the Chinese Government.

The net collection of salt revenues for the same period amounts to £72,400,000, or an increase of about £3,100,000 over the record of the previous year. In result, which, considering the unsettled political conditions prevailing in some of the provinces, can only be regarded as highly satisfactory and encouraging. Of this total, nearly £15,000,000 has been applied to the payment of the service of the various loans secured upon the salt revenue, and £10,000,000 has been contributed to the service of the Indemnity, while a sum of no less than £52,220,000 has been released to the use of the Chinese Government, leaving a balance with the foreign banks

(Continued on back page).

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK MEETING.

(Continued)

on the 31st December last of \$18,542,000, including a sum of \$12,500,000 maintained as a reserve to meet maturing obligations.

The results thus briefly stated surely justify us in describing these two great revenues, the Customs and the Salt, as the bulwarks of China's credit, and in hoping that their admirable administration will be adopted as the foundation and model for the wider fiscal and financial reforms which are the pressing need of the hour, and the master key to future national progress.

I would like to draw attention to the shortsightedness of the Chinese authorities in continuing to permit impossible regulations, or lack of any regulations whatever, to hinder the development of the natural riches of the soil and what lies under the soil of China. Railway development may be in temporary abeyance, but China's waterways are many, and the pie that communications are defective and that, therefore, mining enterprises must await railway construction, is not altogether sound, nor is it applicable to all localities. Regulations, just to Government, owner and capitalist alike, for the opening of mines, and for the formation of companies to improve and to increase the production of such staples as tea, wheat, flour, oil, cotton—to name but a few—are a crying need. The development of the export trade, and the stimulation and creation of productive industries, are the sources through which the necessary wealth will flow into the country whereby taxes can be paid and financial stability assured.

Although the hope expressed by my predecessor in the chair at the general meeting of shareholders last year, that 1916 would bring our country and the Allies to a triumphant and lasting peace, has not been realized our confidence as to the successful issue of the terrific struggle in which we and our Allies are now engaged is stronger than ever and the recent action of the enemy, in co-operation with submarine warfare on merchant shipping can only have the same effect as other methods of frightfulness in, if possible, strengthening our determination to continue this struggle, prolonged as it may be, until Prussian Militarism, and all that it stands for, is finally and completely overthrown. (Applause).

Mr. Henry Humphreys:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—It

has been my privilege, as it was my father's before me, to second the adoption of the accounts of this Bank on more than one occasion—I say privilege, because, to a large number of us living out here, the Bank is part of our life, its prosperity reflects our own, and we are justly proud of it. I feel sure that the proposed bonus to the staff will repay the cordial support of shareholders, and I would go further and say that the shareholders would welcome any special provision for the dependents of those of the staff who have lost their lives in the service of their country, as well as those of the staff who have served and are serving. (Applause). I am sure, gentlemen, you have listened with interest to the Chairman's illuminating remarks on the subjects of Chinese India and silver, both of them thorny questions for the ordinary individual like myself to handle. I will, therefore, pass on to local conditions about which I ought to know something. Nearly every company in the Colony is doing extremely well, and there is, I believe, one which yields less than 1 per cent. on the market value of its shares, while some yield much more. Whilst this is the case, it must not be forgotten that some of the profits are absorbed, (that is to say), by the tax, and that our ultimate interest is to increase the value of the shares.

Mr. T. E. Pearce:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. E. A. M. Williams be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. D. Macdonald:—I have

much pleasure in seconding the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland and

Mr. E. A. M. Williams as auditors for the ensuing year.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. T. E. Pearce and seconded by Mr. D. Macdonald, that some of the profits be retained by the

## GOVERNMENT TENDERS.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a wood prop and refuse barge for the Sanitary Department. Capacity of hold and hatchway not less than 8,210 cubic feet. Single screw compound surface condensing engines not less than 11 inches and 22 inches by 15 inches stroke, with suitable boiler to Board of Trade requirements for a working pressure 125 lb. per sq. inch. Accommodation for 10 men forward and 4 men aft to be provided. The tender to include full equipment fit and ready for use, and to state a time in which the vessel will be completed.

Tenders are also invited for the construction of the earthworks and bridges on the Gin Drinkers Bay-Pak Tin Pai section of the Shamshui-Po-Castle Peak road; and for constructing concrete channels at Cheung Chau Island.

of her mines, and the creation of productive industries, should cease to be a debtor nation, and that her finances should be put on a more satisfactory basis. There can be little doubt that the indiscriminate melting of copper cash, the export of copper, and the increasing issue of paper notes without any special reserve, combined with an advance in the cost of all the necessities of life, have been injurious to the welfare and purchasing power of the Chinese people, and possibly partly responsible for their recurrent periods of unrest. As regards the accounts submitted for our approval, the profits shown are most satisfactory, the writings off are large enough to satisfy the most captious critics, and the extra five shillings by way of bonus is both grateful and comforting. I have much pleasure in seconding such splendid accounts, which I believe constitute a record in pounds sterling if not in dollars. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman:—As there are no questions, it has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Henry Humphreys, and is now before the meeting, that the report and statement of accounts as presented be adopted. All those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously. The next business before the meeting is the election of Directors.

Mr. W. Dunbar:—I beg to propose that the election as directors of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. E. V. D. Parr, be confirmed, and that the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. W. L. Patten be re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Findlay Smith:—I beg to second that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. E. V. D. Parr be confirmed, and the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. W. L. Patten be re-elected directors, and the re-election of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. W. L. Patten.

The Chairman:—It is proposed by Mr. W. Dunbar, and seconded by Mr. Findlay Smith, that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. E. V. D. Parr as directors be confirmed, and that the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. W. L. Patten be re-elected directors. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Those against? Carried unanimously. The next business before the meeting is the election of auditors.

Mr. T. E. Pearce:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. E. A. M. Williams be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. D. Macdonald:—I have

much pleasure in seconding the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland and

Mr. E. A. M. Williams as auditors for the ensuing year.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. T. E. Pearce and seconded by Mr. D. Macdonald, that some of the profits be retained by the

## TELEGRAMS.

POSTAGE  
Rector's Service to The Telegraph.

## OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

Stocks at Present Alarmingly Low.

London, February 23.

In announcing the import restrictions in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said our ships do *must* be utilized to the utmost for anti-submarine craft, *particular* merchantmen. As regards imports, the problem of timber, of which 6,400,000 tons had been imported, must be dealt with in order to save tonnage. The best methods of economising in timber were being investigated. The French Government had given 1,200 forest fixings of our Army in France, and he was afraid he must ask for more. The supply of home timber must also be increased. He thought we could get sufficient labour to fell enough trees for all purposes. We were importing millions of tons of iron ore while there was plenty of low-grade ore in Britain. If we could augment the supply of labour we could enormously increase our output, but the large saving in tonnage therefrom unfortunately would not come until late in the year.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said our food stocks were at present alarmingly low, not owing to submarines, but because of a bad harvest. We must make every effort to increase production in 1917. There were a few weeks in which to sow spring wheat, oats and barley, and, in order to induce farmers to plough up pasture land immediately, it was proposed to guarantee the farmer a minimum price for a definite period, while a minimum wage would be fixed for the agricultural labourer. Rent raising would be prohibited, and the Board of Agriculture would enforce cultivation. The guaranteed minimum price for wheat per quarter would be 60/- for 1917, 55/- for the next two years, and 45/- for the next three years. [This message is incomplete.—Ed. H. K. T.]

## OPERATIONS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, February 23.

An Italian official announcement states:—The enemy seized an outpost at Col di Lana. A counter-attack drove him out, prisoners being taken.

Our airships dropped a ton of high explosives with visible success on an aviation ground at Prosecco.

## STONE-THROWING.

Mr. Shelton Hooper's Chase.

At the instigation of Mr. Shelton Hooper, a small boy, named Wong Kai-chai, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with throwing stones to the danger of the public.

Another small boy stated that defendant was sitting on a gate, but he did not see the stones thrown.

Mr. Shelton Hooper said he was passing St. John's School in a motor car yesterday when a regular bombardment of stones was thrown at the car. Two of the stones hit him. Witness went into the compound, where he saw a heap of stones used for making concrete. The compound was full of boys, and directly they saw him they rushed into the schoolroom and shut the door. He opened the door and the boys immediately switched off the electric light.

Defendant said he had not thrown any stones. It was a boy who had a black mark on his face. His Worship said he would give defendant a chance to bring this boy forward, and remanded him on \$15 bail.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Race Week Patrols, Feb. 26-28.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections and the Mounted Police who have volunteered for Patrol duty will report at No. 2 Station (Wanchai) at 9.45 a.m. or at 3.30 p.m. on their respective days of duty. Uniform, helmets and spikes.

Ambulance Patrols will report at the Racecourse at 3 p.m. daily.

Inspector Gage will be in charge of all Police Reserve Patrols.

Recruits.

There will be no Recruit Drills on February 26, 27, 28, or March 1.

The Recruit Parade of No. 2 Company will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, March 2.

Recruit March.

All ranks (except Recruits) to

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—1st Sunday in Lent. 3rd February, 1917. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Ouseley. Psalms: Jones. Deum: Dupuis. King. Te Deum: Woodward. Smart. Tunc: Benedictus: Chard. Hymns: 3, 270; God Save the King. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 37 (5th evening). Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Falton. Hymns: 2, 4 (special), 27. N.B.—Psalm 27, verses 1, 2, 3, 13 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—First Sunday. In Lent. 25th February 1917. Holy Communion 8 a.m. and after the Evening Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymn: 53. Responses: Ferial. Venite in G Chant No. 261. Psalms: XXV Morning Psalm CXIX. Verses 33, 40 Jones in D No. 263. Verses 11, 56 Lemon in G No. 263. Verses 57, 64 Dupuis in C No. 264. Verses 65, 72 King in G No. 265. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: W. A. Chant No. 545 Barnby A. Flat Hymns: 142, 173, 151. National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymn: 142. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: XXV Evening Psalm CXIX. Verses 73, 80 Purcell 266 in G. Verses 80, 88 Garrett 267 in D. Verses 89, 96 Walmsley 268 in G. Verses 97, 104 Turle 269 in C. Magnificat: W. A. Chant 375 Attwood in E. Flat Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Kyrie: B. Dryer. Hymns: 157, 161, 324 (Tune A & M 277). No Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, February 25. Morning 11, Hymns: 342, 544, 298, 51. Evening 6, Hymns 383, 270, 126, 220. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion, 10.20 a.m. Sunday School, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon: Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gloucester.—Low Masses at 8, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

The Late Mr. W. Roberts, W. (Shipping and Engineering) regret to report the death, at Hankow on January 20, at the age of 69, of Mr. W. Roberts, chief officer of the C.N. & T. T. T. (China Navigation Co.) after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G. Smith, during the Franco-Chinese War, 1898-99, engaged as a pilot for the French warships to, from, and between Hankow and Tientsin. His death removes another of the old China hands who came to the East in the early days. Captain Roberts having arrived in China about forty years ago and had never been home since. About thirty-five years ago he joined the China Navigation Co. after leaving which he was engaged in many adventurous enterprises in company with the late Captain G. G.

## SHIPPING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

Yers Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 20th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" March 1, May 21.  
s.s. "ECUADOR" March 28, June 18.  
s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 23.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including  
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large  
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.  
Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to:

Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 5.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 9.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 7 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the returning Steamer from Macao at 7 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 559 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days, at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
(GOTEL MANEIGNS (First Floor). Opposite the Elsie Pines.

## NOTICES.

## WELLS FARGO &amp; CO.

## EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND  
PURCHASES TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH W. BB & CO., Representatives.  
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

Phone No. 1500.

Branches and Agencies in all  
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS  
FORWARDERS.  
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,  
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

## GRAVING DOCK.

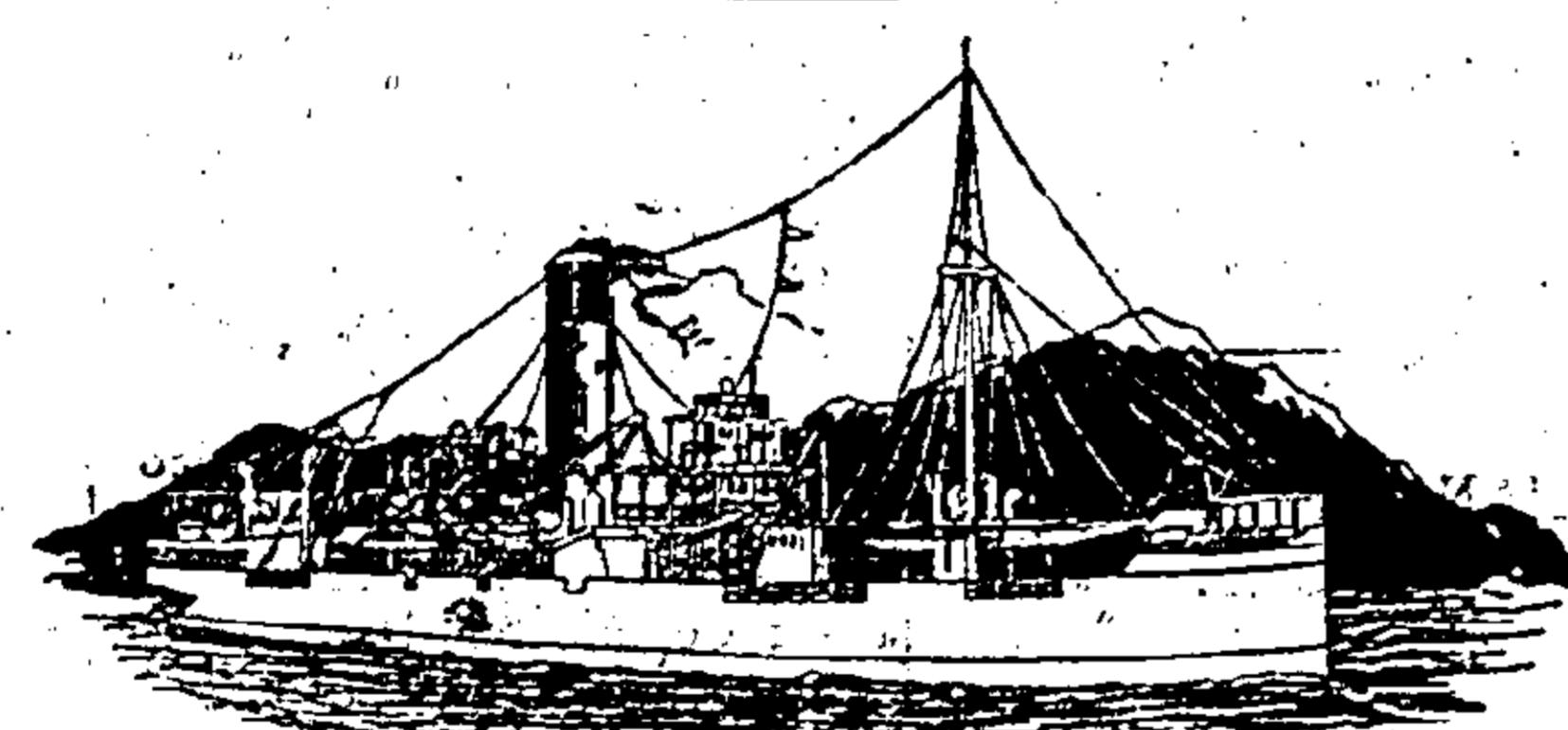
787' x 88' x 34'-6"

## PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

## ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE  
and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD.

MR. ROXBURGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in  
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,  
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,  
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.  
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.  
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

TSANG FOOK,  
16a. Wan Chai Road. Telephone 2187.  
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TURNED & REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED.  
LOWEST CHARGES GUARANTEED.  
BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

KEROSENE OIL.  
We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.  
Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central.  
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.  
KWONG YUEN,  
19 Des Voeux Road, West.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.  
Just arrived. Large Shipments of  
Choice Hams.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
--------------	----------------	----------------------	-------------------

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	26. Feb.
San Francisco via Japan	Venice M.	P. M. S. S.	1. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tsui M.	T. K. K.	6. Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Tambu M.	N. Y. K.	8. Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	15. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang M.	T. K. K.	24. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	P. M. S. S.	26. Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	28. Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28. Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	Tiitembang	J. C. J. L.	1. Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China M.	C. M. S. S.	16. Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	28. Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	14. May.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	6. June.

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila	Loongrang	J. M. Co.	24. Feb.
Kobe Direct	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	24. Feb.
Kobe Direct	Yutorofu M.	N. Y. K.	25. Feb.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wosang	J. M. Co.	25. Feb.
Hongkong/Swatow	Chihli	B. & S.	25. Feb.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	25. Feb.
Kobe Direct	Baiten M.	N. Y. K.	26. Feb.
Shanghai	Haiphong	B. & S.	27. Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chenan	B. & S.	28. Feb.
Sandsakan	Tean	B. & S.	28. Feb.
Kobe	Mausang	J. M. Co.	28. Feb.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	1. Mar.
Shanghai	Tam-wei	B. & S.	1. Mar.
Manila	Sinkiang	B. & S.	1. Mar.
Shanghai	Chiphing	J. M. Co.	3. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	5. Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16. Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji	Mirano M.	N. Y. K.	20. Mar.
Kobe & Yokohama	Peung M.	N. Y. K.	21. Mar.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA  
s.s. "SIBERIA MARU,"  
From SAN FRANCISCO, via  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st February, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 25th February, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 27th February at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 12th March 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

"SHIRE" LINE OF  
STEAMERS LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE."

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

## MORE GERMAN NEWS.

London, February 22.  
A wireless message from German official sources says:—  
We took 250 prisoners in a thrust east of Glogow.

## ATHENS CUT OFF FROM THE ENEMY.

London, February 22.  
According to Reuter's Salonica correspondent contact has been established between the French and Italian groups, resulting in the clearance of a road between Gorizia and Leckovic.

The importance of the achievement lies in the fact that it completely cuts off postal communication between Athens and the Central Powers, restricting them to wireless and aeroplane services.

## ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

London, February 23.  
Thirty-two arrests under the Defence of the Realm Act were made in Ireland yesterday, namely eight in Dublin, twenty-four in Galway, Limerick and Skibbereen and elsewhere. The arrested men included some who had been interned after the late rebellion, and were subsequently released.

## BRITISH PRISONERS.

London, February 23.  
In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that the civilian and military British prisoners, respectively, in Germany were 3,500—32,500; Austria, 2,050; Bulgaria, 0,550; Turkey, 700-10,000, including 5,000 Indians. The Government was about to make proposals to the Turks, which would have the effect of releasing twenty per cent. of the prisoners. The treatment of prisoners in Austria completely contrasted with that in Germany.

## GERMANY'S BLUFF.

London, February 22.  
When the Reichstag opened, the President said that Germany and her Allies were finding refuge in a weapon which would be employed in an unrestricted manner till the defence of their independence and freedom was attained.

## TRAINING TIMES.

## The Concluding Gallops.

The course at Happy Valley this morning presented a very animated appearance, for the last hard gallop before the Races attracted a very large attendance, included among which were a number of ladies. The scene was almost like that of a Gymkhana Day, and with the stands partly decorated the appearance of the course was quite gay. Practically all the ponies were out for gallops, and some very good times were recorded in all classes. The two Derby ponies, Silverstreak and Victory Dahlia, were watched with great interest, and Johnstone, who arrived yesterday, brought in John Peel's favourite in fine style, the time recorded for the last quarter being 29.1/5 sec. The pony had gone for a mile. Victory Dahlia was taken by Burkhill over the mile and a quarter distance, and, although the whole way was done in good time, the pony did the last quarter in 30 sec.

As will be seen below, some of the old ponies are in splendid form, and the pick of the bunch promise to do good things. It is safe to say that the difference in the best ponies in so little that all events will be of an entirely open character, and the work of anybody seeking to find the best of a number will be no easy task.

To-morrow morning it is expected that trotting will be gone in for, and if there are any gallops they will be short ones.

The times taken this morning are as follows:—

## Derby Ponies.

Heij. One Mile. (Heard).—38; 1.10; 1.43.2/5; 2.15.3/5; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Victory. Three quarters. (Boyd).—38; 1.08.2/5; 1.39.4/5; last quarter, 30.2/5.

Caspian. Mile and a quarter. (Heard).—38; 1.14.3/5; 1.51; 2.26.4/5; 2.58; last quarter, 31.1/5.

Onward Dahlia. One mile.—38.3/5; 1.11.2/5; 2.17.2/5; last quarter, 32.2/5.

Glorious Pearl. Three quarters. (Seth).—41; 1.16; 1.48; last quarter, 30.

Star of Doon. Three quarters. (Johnstone).—38.3/5; 1.11.2/5; 1.42.2/5; last quarter, 31.

Sinota. Mile and a quarter. (Boyes).—38; 1.12.2/5; 1.48; 2.28; 2.54; last quarter, 32.

Easer Chief. One mile.—34; 1.06; 1.38.1/5; 2.11; last quarter, 32.4/5.

Oak Bay. One mile. (Heard).—38; 1.14.3/5; 1.49.2/5; 2.20.2/5; last quarter, 31.

Jacobite. Three quarters. (Johnstone).—38.3/5; 1.11.4/5; 1.42; last quarter, 31.1/5.

Victory Dahlia. One mile. (Burkhill).—34.2/5; 1.09.4/5; 1.43; 2.13; last quarter, 30.

Advance Dahlia. One mile.—34.2/5; 1.09.4/5; 1.43; 2.14; last quarter, 31.

Ike. Three quarters. (Sedgwick).—38; 1.13.2/5; 1.49; last quarter, 35.3/5.

Brown Mousie. Three quarters. (Knoll).—38.3/5; 1.11.2/5; 1.41; 3/5; last quarter, 30.1/5.

Bujo. Last mile. (Seth).—35.3/5; 1.10.1/5; 1.14.3/5; 2.19.1/5; last quarter, 34.3/5.

Clown Dahlia. Mile and a quarter. (Burkhill).—38; 1.11.2/5; 1.47; 2.21.1/5; 2.52; last quarter, 30.4/5.

Munear. One mile. (Heard).—34.3/5; 1.09; 1.41.3/5; 2.13.3/5; last quarter, 31.

Russian Chief. One mile.—38; 1.15; 1.49.1/5; 2.18.3/5; last quarter, 29.3/5.

Silverstreak. One mile. (Johnstone).—35.3/5; 1.14; 1.44.1/5; 2.13.2/5; last quarter, 29.1/5.

Normie Chief. One mile.—38; 1.15; 1.49.3/5; 2.21.1/5; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Town Mouse. Three quarters. (Knoll).—34; 1.06.4/5; 1.38.1/5; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Thulemous. Three quarters.—34; 1.06.4/5; 1.39; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Merry Monarch. Three quarters. (Boyd).—34.4/5; 1.08.2/5; 1.40; 3/5; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Old Ponies.

Derby Chief. One Mile.—35; 1.09.2/5; 1.43; 2.14.3/5; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Tom Cobleigh. Three quarters. (Sedgwick).—33.2/5; 1.07.2/5; 1.40; last quarter, 32.3/5.

Dramatick. (Johnstone) and Dramologg. Three quarters.—33.2/5; 1.07.2/5; 1.40; last quarter, 32.3/5.

Comet Dahlia. Three quarters.—32.2/5; 1.07; 1.38.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Amphion (Adams) and Ironsides (Seth). Mile and a quarter.—42; 1.55.2/5; 2.30.4/5; 3.00; last quarter, 35.1/5.

Sol. Three quarters.—38; 1.13.2/5; 1.49; last quarter, 35.3/5.

Bridgwater One Mile. (Moller).—40.1/5; 1.17.1/5; 1.50.2/5; 2.26; last quarter, 32.3/5.

Blackolond. Three quarters.—36.3/5; 1.11.2/5; 1.41.3/5; last quarter, 39.1/5.

Mo. Three quarters. (Johnstone).—35; 1.10.2/5; 1.42.2/5; last quarter, 33.

King Dahlia. Mile and a quarter. (Burkhill).—34.2/5; 1.09; 1.45.4/5; 2.21; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Sandy. Three quarters. (Johnstone).—38; 1.09.3/5; 1.38.4/5; last quarter, 29.1/5.

General Birdwood. Three quarters. (Exce).—36; 1.09.2/5; 1.39; last quarter, 34.3/5.

Magic Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—35; 1.11.2/5; 1.47; 2.21.1/5; 2.55; last quarter, 33.4/5.

Sabah. One mile.—35.3/5; 1.10.1/5; 1.44.3/5; 2.19.1/5; last quarter, 34.3/5.

General Birdwood. Three quarters. (Exce).—36; 1.09.2/5; 1.39; last quarter, 34.3/5.

Triumphant King. One mile.—36; 1.12; 1.46.2/5; 2.20.2/5; last quarter, 33.4/5.

King Cole (Fisher). and Goliwog (Moller). Three quarters.—40; 1.15; 1.47; last quarter, 33.3/5.

King Cole (Fisher). and Goliwog (Moller). Three quarters.—40; 1.15; 1.47; last quarter, 33.3/5.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Mar. 1st.	6.34 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
2nd.	6.33	6.38
3rd.	6.31	6.39
4th.	6.31	6.40
5th.	6.30	6.40
6th.	6.29	6.40
7th.	6.28	6.40
8th.	6.27	6.41
9th.	6.26	6.42
10th.	6.25	6.43
11th.	6.25	6.43
12th.	6.24	6.43
13th.	6.23	6.43
14th.	6.22	6.43
15th.	6.20	6.44
16th.	6.19	6.44
17th.	6.18	6.44
18th.	6.17	6.44
19th.	6.16	6.45
20th.	6.15	6.46
21st.	6.14	6.46
22nd.	6.13	6.46
23rd.	6.13	6.47
24th.	6.12	6.47
25th.	6.11	6.47
26th.	6.10	6.47
27th.	6.08	6.47
28th.	6.08	6.48
29th.	6.08	6.48
30th.	6.07	6.48
31st.	6.06	6.48

## BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

"Mr. Manhattan"—A Big London Success.

"Mr. Manhattan," which was recently produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, will be staged here shortly by the New Bandman Opera Company. Southern papers tell us that "the plot of this piece would take too long to set down. Mr. Manhattan can be enjoyed without worrying about the plot or why the smart young American's flat in London was let to the husband of the lady with whom the American's valet had been philandering in Treuville, where everybody finds himself (as in duty bound) in the Second Act. You can enjoy the cheery innocence of the American, the smiling faces and attractive dresses of the girls who cluster around him and his friend Bobby Washington, the resourcefulness of his valet Odkin, the variety of the "Great Tenor" Casano, the terror of Lolotte, and the ladylike behaviour of Evelyn Amery Manhattan's betrothed, a part very charmingly played by Miss Marjorie Mansers, and then we have the comicality of Mr. Billy Rex's legs. As a French detective his legs are more than usually comic, and his appearance are always a signal for laughter. Mr. Alec Kellaway is excellent as Mr. Manhattan; he rattled through the parts in the right spirit. Mr. Fred Winn was capital as Odkin, Mr. Compton Oouts scores as the musical celebrity whose Italian temperament jealously adds to the humour of the play. As Bobby, Mr. Leyland Hodges was at his best. Miss Kathleen Doyle as Lolotte Casano evokes peals of laughter by her terror-stricken misunderstanding of Manhattan's appearance in his own flat, and Miss Gracie Rosalya is excellent. The chorus dance in and out and look just as attractive as a chorus should do. Mr. Kellaway's song 'All Dressed Up and Nowhere to go' is the hit of the performance."

Thus speaks the Rangoon Times of the Bandman Opera Company's first performance in the City, and there seems no doubt that this year's Bandman Company is the finest of its kind that has ever visited the East. Booking is now open at Meers, Moutrie and Company.

## SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

After An Interval.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co. in their Weekly Share Circular (Shanghai, 17th February), say:—  
We have not had the pleasure of addressing you since 13th ult., the lapse in publication being due partly to the cessation of the business during the Chinese New Year Holidays and partly to the absence of sickness on our office-staff owing to the severe and protracted winter. While, however, this interval exceeds a month, the business transacted therein is less than might have been effected in a week, nor does the present aspect of the market hold promise of better things. Tight money coupled with an inclination to "Wait and See" have rendered all markets flat, still, and unprofitable either to broker or client. We ventured in our last issue to predict that the British Loan, then unpublished, coupled with an ensuing higher rate of exchange, would affect our Debenture market adversely: while the terms of the Loan do not of themselves appear attractive to the average Chinese resident, exchange from 3/5 has risen to 3/8, and Debentures are unsaleable. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 3/8, the Dollar rate being 71.475.

Permatex Rubber Estate. At the meeting to be held on 21st inst.

it will be proposed that a final

dividend of 5 per cent. (making

10 per cent. for the year) be paid.

Ts. 7,068.31 written off develop-

ment, and Ts. 884.84 carried

forward.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

TO-NIGHT!! TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

OF THE AUSTRALIAN WONDERS

## ABBOTT &amp; MARTELL

THE GREATEST & MOST SENSATIONAL PERFORMERS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN SEEN IN THE EAST, WHOSE WONDERFUL GIFTS AND MARVELOUS FEATS COMPLETELY CAPTIVATED THE HUGE AUDIENCE LAST NIGHT. WHEN THEY KEYED THEM UP TO A HIGH PITCH OF ENTHUSIASM AND VAST OUTBURSTS OF DEAFENING APPLAUSE.

Direct from Harry Ricardo's and Brennan-Fuller Theatres, Australia.

## JAPAN AND AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CHINA.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH MARQUIS KATSUNOSKE INOUE.

## OPINIONS OF FORMER JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.

Mr. Adachi Kinnosuke contributes the following to the *New York Evening Post*:

Money means a good deal to China just at present. With it she can work out her own salvation with every promise of success, now that the South and the North are coming together under the leadership of the new President, Li Yuen-Hung. Money would go far toward solving China's foreign complications also. It would do away with much of the ill-feelings among the foreign Powers which have fought and continue to fight for Chinese trade and industrial opportunities. Suppose, for example, China had the purchasing power of her not at all efficient neighbour over across the Yellow Sea.

In the normal days of 1912, Japan bought foreign goods to the value of \$5.99 per head of population. Obina, on the other hand, spent in the same year only \$1.64 per capita for imported goods. In other words, China would buy from foreign countries something like \$1,732,500,000 worth of goods every year if—if only she had the per-capita purchasing power of the Japanese of 1912. It means also that she will be able to buy about \$311,850,000 worth of goods from Japan, for Japan usually furnishes about 18 per cent. of China's imports. And that represents more goods than Japan has for export at present. The United States in such circumstances will sell China about \$121,500,000 worth of goods. That should satisfy even the bitterest enemy of Japanese competition in China. And a smiling peace might fairly be the portion of all parties concerned.

Now, every student of China agrees that the short cut to the increase of China's purchasing power lies in the development of her own vast resources. Ninety-nine per cent. of the American people, counting in all the college graduates and the more intelligent among them, have no conception of China's resources. These resources are not the less vast even in American eyes. For example: One coal mine in Manchuria—I mean the Fushun coal deposit—has over 800,000,000 tons of workable coal. That is nearly half the coal wealth of the entire Empire of Japan. At the Teyeh iron field something like 500,000,000 tons of iron ore is heaped up on top of the ground. And no one as yet has an accurate knowledge just how much copper is stored in the hills of Yunnan. The possibilities of the water power that is running into waste every year through the upper gorges of the Yangtze River will spell out when harnessed for productive purposes a modern edition of the Arabian Nights. In the field of transportation, China is United States of Asia—with the difference: There are some 400,000,000 people in China's territory, against 100,000,000 in America.

With all these vast possibilities for wealth, the Chinese are literally on the verge of starvation. It is incredible; it is a fact, nevertheless. Naturally, China's call for capital is more insistent and infinitely more rational than the call of the wild.

It was along this line that Marquis Inouye, ex-Ambassador of Japan to the Court of St. James's, talked when he was passing through New York a short time ago.

"It would please Japan," said the Marquis, "to see American capital enter the Chinese field. The development of China's resources means the increase of the purchasing power of the Chinese. That is its immediate and most apparent effect. The one trouble with Japan's trade with China for years has been the persistent and malignant anemia from which the Chinese people seem to suffer. All this is evident to any

one more than with the Americans. The whole thing is so plain to us that we can not realize that other people do not see it the way we do. We do not explain why we are, and must be in all commonsense, for the 'open door.'

"We seldom explain to the American, for example, that for trade purposes China is divided up into so-called spheres of interest among the great commercial Powers—England, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan. We do not stop to show—and of course the American would never dream of stopping to look at the map of China—that the Japanese sphere covers about 160,000 square miles of China, while the total area of China is 3,913,000 square miles. That Japanese sphere, therefore, covers a trifle over one-twentieth of the Chinese market. Such being the case, if Japan were foolhardy enough to close the trade door to her own particular sphere, then certainly the other great Powers would at once close the doors against Japan to all the Chinese markets in their separate spheres.

"Japan would thus lose ten times more than she could possibly make out of the markets in her own little sphere in Manchuria and Shantung. A little child of ten would never be foolish or near-sighted enough to commit commercial suicide in any such ridiculous manner. All this is so clear to our minds that we think it an insult to American intelligence if we explained a thing so self-evident. But I do honestly believe that this is the thing that is not quite clear to the average American understanding, and is at the root of all this muddy talk in the newspapers."

I rather expected an expression of surprise, not untouched with amusement. I was disappointed. Inouye smiled understandingly. "Yes" he said, "much has been said about the 'open door.' Perhaps you are right. A number of our good American friends seem to suffer from the illusion that Japan is trying to lock the trade door to the continental Asian market in the face of Europe and America. No illusion can be more grotesque, of course. With an infinitely greater justice and measure of truth, however, it can be said that the United States is slamming the trade door of Canada, for example. The happy phrase 'open-door policy' is attributed to the late Mr. Secretary Hay, I believe. But years before Mr. Hay introduced the phrase to diplomatic pomp and circumstance, Japan was a faithful devotee of the 'open-door' policy in China.

"It was, indeed, for the 'open-door policy' and for the integrity of the Chinese Empire that she went the extreme length of taking up arms against Russia. Of course, it was for her national existence, in the first place, that she fought Russia. At the same time, the threat against her national life arose from the violation of the principle of the 'open door' and the territorial integrity of China. The safety of the Japanese Empire, as far as her foreign relations are concerned, is intimately connected with the upholding of the 'open-door policy' and the safeguarding of the territorial integrity of China. Naturally, the violation of these principles is the last thing which would enter the mind of Japan."

"If the people of the United States would get this point clear," said I, "I do not think the country would hesitate to co-operate with Japan in her work in the Far East—in the vast constructive work that lies before her and which fires her aspiration."

"Japan would welcome the harmonious co-operation of American capital in bringing about the peaceful development of the vast natural wealth of China. I have no doubt that if the American banking group were to enter the Chinese field again, it would join the five-Power combination from which it revered its connection when Mr. Bryan was at the head of the State Department.

The re-entrance of the American bankers would be welcomed by all, I hope, in spite of all this foolish and fashionable talk of the Japanese opposition to the American commercial and financial activity in China—which has no basis in fact—to see a thoroughly friendly combination of the Japanese and American financial interests for the upbuilding of the productive industry of China and America."

"If only we could get our

## THE SUGAR OF COMMERCE.

## Is it Necessary Article of Diet.

Dr. James Cantlie, formerly of Hongkong, contributes the following article to the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*:

The scarcity of alcohol and of sugar at the present moment opens up the question of the relation of the one to the other, and of both to vitality. The relation of the one to the other is well known to physiologists, and even to the laity, who, by the experience gained by the observations of ancestors, know a hard drinker never cares for sweets, and that a man who eats sweet things in abundance is not a drunkard; and yet, widely as this common knowledge is spread, we do not regard the one as the complement of the other. For whilst the alcohol produced by the human body from sugar or starches is approved of as wholesome, that made by the brewer or distiller is viewed with suspicion, as if it were fraught with danger. The amount of alcohol produced within the human body in twenty-four hours is held to be 2 oz. of absolute alcohol. Assuming this to be a physiological fact, it means that an equivalent of 4 oz. of whisky, brandy, or gin is supplied to the economy, for the spirits named stand to absolute alcohol as 50 to 100.

Were the humanly produced alcohol and the alcohol produced by brewers and distillers the same from a physiological standpoint, it would not matter which was taken to supply and maintain the bodily requirements. But these alcohol, although by the chemical analysis there appears to be no difference in the proportion of elements which go to form the substance "alcohol," yet do we know them to be widely different. By chemical analysis alone we cannot tell the difference between first-rate and indifferent brands of any wine or spirits; one may be deleterious and the other wholesome, yet it is beyond the power of analysis to reveal which is which. If such is the case when alcohol is produced artificially outside the body, where does the chemist stand as regards the production of alcohol within the human body? It is to be assumed that, as he can give us little information concerning distillery or laboratory produced alcohol, so is it to be presumed he knows less about alcohol produced by a vital process. The human alcohol distillery and the brewers' and distillers' vat and mash-tub are not calculated to give us identical products from the physiological point of view.

No man believes they do, and experience confirms the belief. The German who a few years ago announced in a London court of law that he had three million bottles of hock on sale in London that had never seen the grape affords a lesson, an exaggerated one no doubt, of what artificially produced alcohol means as compared with that generated within the bodies of animals. Restrict any animal of starches and sugar, and give it instead whisky, or brandy, or allied spirits, intoxication becomes evident even when the amount is in proportion to that produced naturally within the given animal body. The alcohol seems different, judging by effects, just as freshly made spirit differs in its effects from "matured" spirits, be they whisky, brandy, &c. Again, the animal generated alcohol requires no maturing; as it is made it is used; it is immediately poured into the circulation, a proof, if need be, that we are dealing with widely different substances, let the chemical analyses declare when they may.

Sugar would then seem to be a necessity if we are to supply our bodies with sufficient nourishment. The scarcity and limitation of the consumption of sugar would therefore appear a lossening of the essential elements of the dietary necessary for bodily maintenance and for health. Yet it is not so. Sugar—that is, sugar as we understand the term—has many enemies illustrating this fact. In the first place the

sugars of our markets are a recent introduction; they came in with the discovery of the sugar-cane as a source of supply only the other day—when the history of man's dietary is considered—and yet to-day in many countries it is well-nigh an unknown quantity. To go no further than our own country. The farm servants' food in Scotland, until it may be twenty-five years ago, consisted of: Breakfast: Oatmeal porridge; and oat-cakes with milk. Dinner: Potatoes and oat-cakes and milk. Supper: Green vegetables (take chiefly), oatmeal cake, and milk. No sugar from one year's end to the other. Where, then, did they get the alcohol which, as above stated, is essential to existence? "Oh being Scotchmen, they took whisky instead, and thus obtained the amount of spirit physical necessity demands." Let there be no ignorant glossing over the facts. These farm servants rarely touched alcohol; twice yearly at the feeding markets a few glasses of whisky constituted the sole amount consumed, except, it may be, some "treacle ale" supplied in harvest time. In tropical countries and amongst Mahomedans alcohol beverages are not consumed by the people, but sugar is directly available in the form of fruit, which Nature supplies to them plentifully. In northern climates, however, fruits are a luxury, and constitute no part in the dietary of the people, so that neither sugar prepared at the refinery, nor that yielded by Nature in the form of fruits, nor the alcohol of the distiller and brewer need enter into the dietary of a people, vide the facts stated above concerning Scottish farm servants—not the town dwellers, miners, &c., in that country—and yet a finer race of men never existed. Whence did these men get the necessary alcohol? From the starch in their diet. Oatmeal and vegetables gave the starches necessary, and the milk the animal food which is essential. From the starches glucose (sugar) is prepared during the process of digestion, chiefly by the salivae in the mouth, and to a lesser degree by the pancreas. Once the sugar is generated the production of alcohol is assured, and the essential vitality is to hand.

Why, then, is sugar so sought after to-day, and we call out for a substance which until comparatively recent times was an unknown element of diet? How did people get on without sugar? To be sure, they had honey and fruits; but in northern climates both of these saccharine products were infinitesimal items in the dietary. It would seem that modern man is a sugar-consuming being; that he wants to obtain the alcoholic products necessary for his body directly from sugar instead of by the more indirect channel of starchy foods. Why should this change in man's dietary have occurred? It is a question that opens up many channels of reasoning, numerous physiological discussions, and multitudes of suggestions, some savouring of faddism and some of ignorance. Why should alcohol, necessary for human maintenance, be generated from sugar direct instead of indirectly from starchy foods, and hence by way of starch to sugar, and finally to carbonic acid gas and alcohol? This would involve a long dissertation upon evolution and the like. Have man's powers of digestion failed? Is it that weakened digestion is incompetent to digest starches and convert them into sugar, or has the introduction of sugar weakened the power of digesting starch? Animals get their starchy foods from grass, either fresh or dried (hay) from turnips, beans, &c.; this, however, involves almost constant eating—at any rate, during daylight hours. They devote a time to eating which a human being cannot afford to and earn a livelihood as well. A shorter process is, of course, essential, and the shortest process of all is to start from the sugar in place of starch.

Another question is: Are the artificially extracted sugars as good as sugar made by digestion in the mouth? This is doubtful—nay, more than doubtful; it is well-nigh certain that it is not so; as the distillers' alcohol differs from the human-produced variety, so may, and positively does, the artificially extracted sugars differ from the natural product. The

## MOBBED BY CHINESE.

## Gambling Raid in Rangoon.

Last Friday night, says the *Rangoon Times* of February 3, Detective Inspector Colquhoun together with eight other officers raided a house in Treakai Manoh Khine Street, in search of gamblers. In a room on the third floor the police found about twenty-five men, five of whom escaped by the roof. The other twenty were arrested and a number of gaming implements and £1,100 in cash were seized.

Before the prisoners could be got safely away a crowd of Chinese some 300 to 1,000 in number, had collected in the street; and their behaviour was so hostile that it would have been dangerous for the police to come down. The leader of the gang was among the prisoners and he was heard to call out instructions to the crowd below. Fortunately one of the witnesses knew a little Chinese, and could understand what was being said. He informed the police that the men were contemplating an attack on the house and the prisoners were being told to tackle the police simultaneously.

The unsex critic of the war has given us, recently, a detailed estimate of the forces still at Germany's command. The estimate is one of five millions of men on the various fighting fronts, and in reserve behind the fronts, available at all; it is the fighting strength of Germany at the present time, resulting from a great and practically final effort to convince the Allied Government that their hope of breaking the German defence is a vain one. The present state of Allied mobilisation, and of Germany's allies, renders it necessary that Germany should maintain the strength of five millions in the field until the Allies grow tired of the war. Germany has now no hope but that of an inconclusive compromise in place of the peace that the Allies are bent on. In order to maintain the fighting force of five millions at its strength, there are available in Germany, including the class 1918, a million and a quarter, at the most, of available reserves; that is, at the outside 25 per cent. of the present strength can be used up, and with the million and a quarter of reserves that strength can be made good, between the present time and August of 1917. Beyond this, there is the possible Polish recruitment, which has not yet materialised, and which, taking the view most favourable to the enemy, cannot raise the available total of reserves between this time and next August up to two millions. But, for practical purposes the Polish sources of recruitment may be ignored for the present, since it has not come into being, and it may be computed that the enemy will be able to feed into his army the equivalent of 25 per cent. of its losses, by using every man that he can lay hands on before August next.

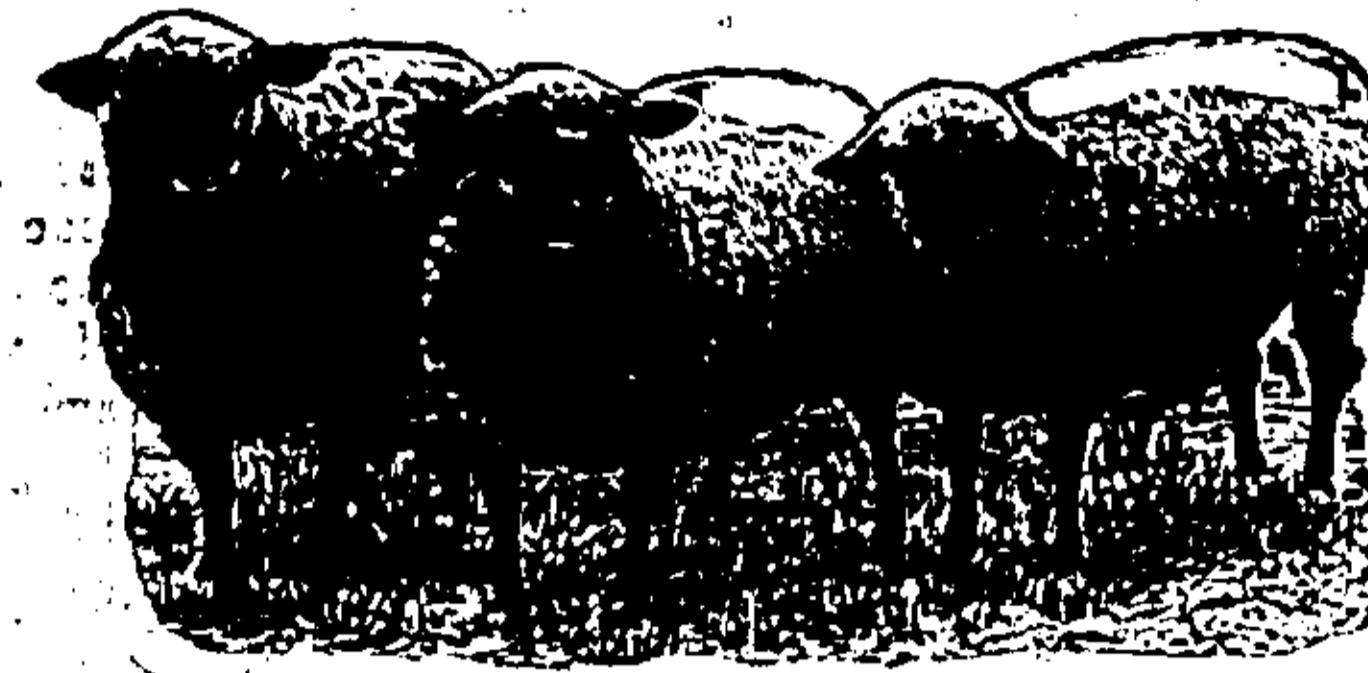
beginning of July, even assuming an average of wastage so low as 5 per cent. per month.

In setting the monthly wastage at 5 per cent, we are assuming the most favourable conditions for the enemy; such a winter as will forbid the active prosecution of the offensive on the western front, dead quiet on the main eastern front, and a comparative lull in all the other theatres of action. But, counting up the work in the Dobrudja, the Salonika offensive, the enemy action against the northern and western frontier of Roumania, and the Allied offensive in the west, this rate of wastage was very greatly exceeded during the month of November, and there is no reason to think that it cannot be largely increased during the following four months. The inevitable conclusion is that the enemy resources of man-power will dry up long before the end of June, 1917, and the five-million strength of German troops on the various fronts will begin to decline toward the four-million mark. And, when that happens the enemy line will break at some point. Germany's allies cannot save the situation. Austria, already bled white, needs a German stiffening throughout all her portion of the main eastern front, and cannot hold up the Italian front, owing to dwindling effective. Bulgaria is fully preoccupied over the Salonika offensive and the work in the Dobrudja, and has no more men to throw into the German fire.

Turkey has proved a small source of recruitment for defence against the Russian attacks, but Turkey is coming to a point at which the Asiatic field will tax her powers to the uttermost. And thus it is German recruitment along that counts in the estimate for next year's campaign. The mathematical statement of the case proves that the game is up, and this last desperate venture of a Polish kingdom can not save Germany from her just punishment. A German strength of five millions is an absolute necessity for the prosecution of the war, and the German army must be due for enormous losses, and cannot be maintained in the field for any length of time.

The mathematical statement of the case proves that the game is up, and this last desperate venture of a Polish kingdom can not save Germany from her just punishment. A German strength of five millions is an absolute necessity for the prosecution of the war, and the German army must be due for enormous losses, and cannot be maintained in the field for any length of time.

# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



## OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

## TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

---

A SPECIALITY

for

## SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

## CORNED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLING; B.—BUYING; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's [Closing Prices]	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Per Value Up	1915.		1915.		1916/7.		Last Dividend and Date
				Highest	Lowest	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	
<b>Banks.</b>										
Mr. 8710	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$135 all	845	Sept.	785	May	880	700	Final Div. of £1.3/- & a bonus of 10/- subject to income tax, making £4.16 in all, for year 1916. Pending.
Mr. 8378	Marine Insurance, Canton Ins. Office, Ld.	10,000	\$250 59	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	436	375	Final of 5/- making \$25.4/- 1914, and interim of \$18 a/c 1915.
Mr. 1150	North China Ins. Co., Ld.	10,000	£15. 25	180	April	145	Jan.	180	150	Final Div. of 15% making 27% for year ending 30/6/16.
Mr. 8000	Union Ins. St'ly of C'ton, Ld	12,400	\$250 100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	\$1005	880	Final of \$20 bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1914 and Interim of \$30.00 for 1915
Mr. on 788255	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	12,000	\$100 60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300	240	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1914 & Int. of \$6 for 1915
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>										
Mr. 8155	China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100 20	163	Aug.	127	April	168	152	\$7 & \$3 bonus 1914
Mr. 8687	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250 50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420	367	\$27 for 1914
<b>Shipping.</b>										
Mr. 8109	Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50 all	104	Dec.	284	Mar.	137	106	Div. \$1. Bonus \$3. making in all \$14. for year ending 30/6/16 paid 26/9/16
Mr. 8119	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	80,000	\$15 all	23	May	19	Dec.	24	17	Div. \$1.50 making 12% for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 15/3/17
Mr. 8125	Indo-China { Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ld. { Deferred Preferred	60,000 { 25 } all	172 Dec. 624 Jan. 190 171	117 Dec. 80 Dec. 142 110	117 Dec. 54 Aug. 55 41.20	172 Dec. 624 Jan. 190 171	117 Dec. 80 Dec. 142 110	172 Dec. 624 Jan. 190 171	117 Dec. 80 Dec. 142 110	Int. Div. 3/- on Pref. & 10/- on Def. shares, for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16. at exch. 2/1 paid 11/8/16.
Mr. 84134	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ld.	3,797,610	£1 all	94/6- June	75/ Jan.	112/6	86/6	112/6	86/6	Final of 5/- (Coupon 23) making in all 7/- for year 1915
Mr. 833	Star Ferry Company, Ld.	40,000	\$10 all	93/4 Oct.	23 July	41	33	112/6	86/6	\$1.65 Div. and 45 cents bonus for year ending 30/4/16
<b>Refineries.</b>										
Mr. & Mr. 8116	China S. Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100 all	134	Sept.	80	Jan.	146	100	\$12 for 1915
Mr. 533	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ld.	14,000	P.80 all	—	—	41	30/4	—	—	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
<b>Mining.</b>										
Mr. 36/-	Kailan Mining Admin'tion	1,000,000	£1 all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	36/9	26/-	36/9	26/-	Final Div. of 1/- nett making in all 2/- a/c 30.6.16. (Coupon No. 8)
Mr. 8240	Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ld.	200,000	£1 all	4.40 Mar.	2.40 Jan.	3.35	1.70	1/2 for 1909	1/2 for 1909	1/2- interim making 3/- for a/c 1916 paid 26/10/16
Mr. 30/-	Tronch Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1 all	25/- Dec.	32/6 Mar.	42/6	27/-	32/6	42/6	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916 Div. of 84 & Bonus \$2 for 1916, Pending.
Mr. 28/-	Ural Caspians	796,666	£1 all	43/- April	25/- Jan.	38/9	31/-	43/-	31/-	Div. of 84 & Bonus \$2 for 1916, Pending.
Mr. x.d. 883	Docks & Wharves, Godowns, &c., H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	\$50 all	82 Oct.	65 April	90	71	90	71	Div. of \$2 for year 31/12/16.
Mr. 8126	H.K. & W. D. Co., Ld.	60,000	\$50 all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135	78	90	78	Final Div. \$3.4. Bonus \$6.00 making \$11 for year 31/12/16.
Mr. 83	H'kai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	55,700	t.100 all	63/4 Sept.	49 July	92	59	55	59	Div. \$1.75 for year ending 20.4.16
Mr. 83	H'kai & H'kew Co., Ld.	36,000	t.100 all	100 Dec.	60 April	93	81	55	81	Div. \$1.75 for year ending 20.4.16
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>										
Mr. 8107	H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50 all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	107	118	107	43 for 1/2 year ending 31.12.16
Mr. 891	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100 all	114 Jan.	103/4 Dec.	105/4	91	105/4	91	Paid 17/2/17.
Mr. 8650	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	150,000	\$10 all	71/4 Jan.	6 July	7.10	6.40	71/4	6	Final of \$3.4. making \$7 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
Mr. 833	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ld.	6,000	\$50 30	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	35	44	35	50 cents for 1916. Paid 13/2/17.
Mr. 88	Shanghai Lands	78,000	t.50 all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	85	57	85	Int. Div. of 6% for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16. paid 27/7/16.
Mr. 873	West Point Building Co., Ld.	12,500	\$50 all	68/4 Mar.	77 Dec.	90	73	68/4	77	Final Div. of \$3.25 making \$3.25 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
Mr. 892	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100 all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103	93	103	93	\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
Mr. t. 8145	Cotton Mills.	20,000	t.50 all	180 July	117 Jan.	167	130	180	117	Tls. \$0.90 for year ending 30/11/16
Mr. t. 13	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	75,000	t.10 all	161 July	114 Feb.	161	114	161	114	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30/11/15
Mr. t. 80	Kung Yik	8,000	t.100 all	90/4 Sept.	72 Jan.	81	63	81	63	Tls. 12 for 1913.
Mr. t. 115	Laou Kung Mow	40,000	t.50 all	100 May	77 Jan.	125	81	125	81	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16
Mr. t. 54	Yangtzeopoo	175,000	t.5 all	61 Oct.	63/4 Dec.	61	43/4	61	43/4	7% a/c Prof. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915.
Mr. 8734	Miscellaneous.	60,000	\$12 all	114 Apr.	94 May	10.35	8.00	114	94	72 cents for 1915
Mr. 8465	China Borneo Company, Ld.	50,000	\$5 all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.90	4.30	3.65	4.95	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Mr. 8800	China Prov't, L. & M. Co., Ld.	125,000	\$10 all	71 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10	8.40	71	10.15	70 cts. for 1916. Pending.
Mr. 824	Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	60,000	7/6 all	35 Dec.	41	25/4	18/3	35	25/4	83 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.
Mr. 8110	Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	400,000	\$10 all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10	8.65	11.20	5.20	60 cts. for 1915.
Mr. 849	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	60,000	\$10 all	45 Oct.	36/4 Feb.	55	43	45	36/4	82.25 for year 29/2/16
Mr. 8160	Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	6,500	\$2/6 all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	158	183	158	Int. Div. of \$2 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16 paid 22/8/16
Mr. 832	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	60,000	\$10 all	34/4 Dec.	25 Jan.	41	30	34/4	25	Int. Div. of \$1 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16 at exch. 2/1/16 (c. 167) paid 13.9.16.
Mr. 8720	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/- all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50	5/4	6	5/4	7% p.a. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16 at exch. 2/1/16 (c. 167) paid 13.9.16.
Mr. t. 19	Langkats	250,000	g.10 all	43/2 May	35 Mar.	40	20	43/2	35	Tls. 1. for 1915
Mr. 8820	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	25,600	\$10 all	10/4 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25	9/3	25/6	20	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16
Mr. 81	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (New)	50,000	\$10 all	1.00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1.00	60 cts.	1.00	80 cts.	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16
Mr. 831	Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	20,000	\$7 all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.80	3/4	4.25	3/4	\$1.15, per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
Mr. 8151	Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	27,723	\$10 all	18 Jan.						

## NOTICES.

## A HUMIDOR FREE

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

To introduce

"AMULET"  
SMOKING MIXTURETO A WIDER CIRCLE OF SMOKERS, WE HAVE DECIDED  
TO OFFER 8 OZS. OF THIS SPLENDID TOBACCO PACKED  
IN A HIGHLY SERVICABLE GLASS HUMIDOR FOR \$2.50  
WHICH IS THE PRICE OF 8 OZS. OF THIS TOBACCO ALONE.As the number of these Humidors is limited, you should  
**SECURE ONE AT ONCE.**  
IT WILL KEEP YOUR TOBACCO FRESH DURING  
DAMP WEATHER.

Obtainable From:-

Messrs HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,  
A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.  
GRAECO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.  
ANGLO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.  
SINCERE & CO.MANUFACTURED BY  
**WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.**  
LONDON.HONGKONG JOCKEY  
CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1917.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WED-  
NESDAY, AND SATURDAY  
(OFF-DAY).FEBRUARY 26TH, 27TH, 28TH  
AND 3RD MARCH.TICKETS OF ADMISSION to  
the GRAND STAND and  
ENCLOSURE may be obtained  
from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
LTD., or at the Gate. Price \$10  
for the Meeting (excluding the  
Off-Day), or \$4 per day. Tickets  
for the Off Day, \$3.No one admitted without a  
Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket  
Inspector at the Gate.T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the  
pleasure of the presence of  
the LADIES at the GRAND  
STAND and the ENCLOSURE  
during the Races.A Stand and Enclosure will be  
reserved for Members and Mem-  
bers' Wives and Families. Tickets  
for which are being sent out with  
the Members' Tickets.All Tickets must be produced  
to gain admission.Special accommodation will be  
reserved as in recent years for  
Chinese Ladies and their Female  
attendants in the Stand erected  
on the plot of ground next to the  
Lusitano Club Stand.T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 23rd February 1917.

## NOTICE.

A PROPOS of the above,  
Members are hereby notified  
that although Membership of the  
JOCKEY CLUB entitles them to  
free admission to the Enclosure  
and Stands during the Race  
Meeting an opportunity is given  
to them to make a special con-  
tribution to the War Charities  
by also purchasing an admission  
Ticket at the Gate. A Book will  
be in care of the Gate Keeper in  
which Members are asked to  
record any such purchases.T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be  
issued on application to the  
Undersigned on SATURDAY,  
the 24th instant.No Servants will be allowed  
inside the ENCLOSURE of the  
Race Course during the Race  
Days WITHOUT TICKETS,  
which can be had on application  
to the Under-signed. These  
Tickets are only available for  
Servants while in attendance on  
their employers or when on duty  
at the various Stands.Any Chinese found loitering  
about with Servants' passes in  
their possession will forfeit them,  
and the holders thereof will be  
removed from the Enclosure.T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
Under-signed.THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## IMPRESS ON YOUR MIND

THAT IN

## "PRIMO" BEER

there is a food value as well as beverage  
enjoyment, for three reasons:-1.—Primo beer is beer that is always  
uniform in quality; never varies.2.—It is a product of the most carefully  
selected and highest ingredients harmoniously  
used, the result of many years' experience.3.—The hops have a nerve-soothing value.  
The malt not only has food value, but is, of  
all foods, one of the most quickly and easily  
turned by digestion into nourishment.

Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

M. RUTTONEE & SON,  
14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction onFRIDAY, the 2nd March,  
1917.commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at "Ardishol, No. 19 The Posk  
(Plantation Road.)

A Quantity of Valuable

Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)

Also

1 American ice chest.

1 Damp proof Cigar Safe.

And

A Quantity of plants in pots

and maiden hair ferns

On view from Thursday, the

1st March.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong 18th February, 1917

## NOTICES.

## RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS  
will be CLOSED for the  
transaction of EXCHANGE  
BUSINESS on Monday, Tues-  
day and Wednesday, the 26th,  
27th and 28th instant 11.45 a.m.  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1917.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE

Indents

promptly executed at lowest  
cash prices for all British and  
Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery,

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

Chemicals and Druggists,

Sundries,

China, Earthenware and Glass-  
ware,Cycles, Motor Cars and Ac-  
cessories,Drapery, Millinery and Piece  
Goods,

Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

Hardware, Machinery and

Metals,

Jewellery, Plate and Watches.

Photographic &amp; Optical Goods.

Provisions and Oils and Stores,

etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce sold  
on Account.WILLIAM WILSON & SONS  
(Established 1814)  
28, ANCHURCH LANE, LONDON E.C.  
Cable Address: "Annals" London.

## ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BEER

GRAND PRIZE

EXHIBITED AT THE  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION  
OF THE AMERICAN BREWERY COMPANYSPECIAL BREWED  
FOR EXPORT.

ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO JAPAN

ASAHI BEER

ASAHI BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO JAPAN